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SOVIETS PROPOSE COMPPOMISE ON STRATEGIC ARMS

AU141338 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, June 14 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has proposed a compromise on cuts in strategic nuclear arms contingent on a U.S. commitment to extend for 15 to 20 years a treaty freezing development of anti-missile missiles, Soviet diplomatic sources said here Saturday.

The new proposal, made at disarmament talks in Geneva last Tuesday, were discussed here Friday by chief Soviet negotiator Victor Karpov, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Horst Teltschik, diplomatic advisor to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, they said.

It calls for a 30 percent cut in strategic nuclear systems as an interim step before a 50 percent reduction previously proposed by the Soviets and rejected by the United States.

Nuclear missiles would be reduced to 1,680 by the United States and to 1,250 by the Soviet Union, in a way that would assure parity in total number of warheads possessed by each country, the sources here said.

Moscow at the same time reiterated its proposals that all U.S. and Soviet intermediate range missiles on European soil be dismantled, without increase in the number of missiles in Asia, those maintained in Europe by U.S. Atlantic allies France and Britain. [sentence as received]

The Soviet sources said the Soviet Union had made concessions on the West's "tactical-operational systems," and declared itself ready to negotiate an accord to succeed the SALT-2 treaty which Washington has said it no longer recognizes.

After his talks with Mr. Genscher and Mr. Teltschik, Mr Karpov told a press conference he deplored the U.S. failure to react to the latest Soviet proposals. He said he was pessimistic for success in the Geneva talks because the only U.S. reponse to Soviet proposals were geared to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

ISRAELYAN, ENVOY FAVOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS TREATY

LD142120 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1700 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is convinced that a treaty on the worldwide ban of chemical weapons can be concluded even before the production of such weapons by the United States. This was emphasized today by Kvitsinskiy, the USSR ambassador to Bonn, and by Israelyan, the permanent representative at the disarmament talks in Geneva. At a press conference held by the congress for a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, organized by the Rhineland-Palatinate DGB, [German Trade Union Federation], Kvitsinskiy and Israelyan emphasized in Mainz the Soviet Union's willingness for on-site verification. Israelyan added that should the United States begin the production of new types of chemical weapons this would have a negative effect on the Geneva efforts.

U.S. AGAIN TESTS TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILE

LD151829 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 15 TASS -- A spokesman for the U.S. Navy reported that another test of the "Tomahawk" cruise missile equipped with MIRV'ed warheads was conducted in the south-west of the USA.

A missle launched by a mobile booster from a military base in California, flew at a low altitude for over 300 miles to the test site White Sands, New Mexico, hitting a member of targets by its warheads.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE TEST FLIGHT CONSIDERED

LD151525 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 15 TASS -- The Pentagon today conducted another test of the inter-continental ballistic missile Minuteman-3. The missile that was launched from the U.S. airbase Vandenberg, California, hit the target situated at a distance of 6,720 kilometers south-west of the base. The UPI news agency noted that this launching was the 120th one in a series of test flights of U.S. inter-continental ballistic missiles conduced by the U.S. Airforce.

U.S. CONSIDERS 'INSERTABLE NUCLEAR COMPONENTS'

LD160917 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The United States intends to replenish its nuclear arsenal with new weapons.

As is reported by the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST", "the Reagan administration is considering development of weapons that could be transformed from conventional to nuclear".

Almost any type of weapon can be developed to accommodate what the military calls "insertable nuclear components", according to designers at the Lawerence Livermore National Laboratory, engaged in research in that field. The likeliest application would be to tactical weapons, such as Navy torpedoes or short-range Army missiles.

Development of such weapons would "create an arms control nightmare", "WASHINGTON POST" points out.

William M. Arkin, a nuclear weapons expert and administration critic at the Institute for Policy Studies, said that convertible weapons would make nuclear war more likely.

The U.S. Government, said prominent American expert Paul C. Warnke, should strive for eliminating tactical nuclear armaments but not for creating new types of these armaments.

REAGAN UNDERMINES SALT, DECLINES RESPONSIBILITY

LD131700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military affairs observer]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (TASS) -- Washington has quite plainly stated that the United States is finally abandoning the 1979 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limiting strategic weapons. "Salt II no longer exists. It is dead," White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated officially.

The very manner of presenting this decision by President Reagan to the world public confirms observers' worst conclusions of the genuine direction of U.S. foreign policy.

Certain critics of the President, who asserted that allegedly Reagan does not know where he is leading matters by virtue of his simplemindedness [po prostote dushevnoy], proved to be completely wrong.

Having already signed the decree on equipping 131 strategic bombers with cruise missiles, which means openly undermining SALT II, Reagan nevertheless made attempts to proceed with the renunciation of the treaty while keeping the brakes on. His contradictory statements, first about the willingness of the United States to violate SALT II, then the hints at the possibility of its being retained, and then finally the not too courageous decision to announce via a second-grade official that the treaty was finally being renounced, all indicate that the President knows full well what he is embarking on but is afraid of assuming responsibility for it.

The SALT II agreement has created a number of effective barriers to the nuclear arms race. It sets limits for both sides on the numbers of strategic weapon delivery vehicles, limited the number of warheads on long-range missiles, put a ban on obstacles to the operation of observation satellites, precluded the possibility of certain classes of particularly dangerous missiles being deployed, and made provision for a number of pledges by the sides whose observation reduced the danger of nuclear war.

Despite all the differences in the approaches by the USSR and the United States to problems of war and peace, up until 1981 there was a certain community of views between the sides regarding ways of maintaining stability and the danger of destabilizing the military-political situation. Previous U.S. Administrations recognized the risk of an absolutely uncontrolled nuclear arms race and tried to avoid situations in which vitally important decisions would have to be taken in just a few minutes during which events could get out of people's control. It was this very community of views on certain global problems that made it possible by 1979 to achieve a number of important agreements on curbing the arms race, including SALT II.

One gets the impression that the current U.S. Administration does not share the generally recognized views on the danger of a destabilization of the military-political situation and the catastrophic consequences of an uncontrolled arms race. This is precisely why it recklessly discarded the 1972 interim agreement [SALT I] and SALT II and is taking an action that jeopardizes the treaty on ABM system limitation, the banning of nuclear tests in the three environments, and the principles of activites by states in space.

Before the 1984 presidential elections the people close to Ronald Reagan constantly stressed in their public statements that the master of the White House wanted to go down in history as a peacemaker. It is now quite clear that either those statements were completely groundless, or else the President himself has decided there should be no history at all.

DRUZHININ ASSAILS REAGAN 'PEACE RHETORIC'

LD121442 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] The impression is that the President's chief goal was to shield the United States of [as heard] the sharp criticism of its intention to undermine the SALT II treaty, voiced even by America's allies. Much was said at the news conference about Washington's desire to contain the arms race. However, the President admitted that he was always opposed to SALT II. In fact he confirmed that already this autumn American was going to go beyond the treaty's limits on the number of advanced cruise missiles to be deployed on B-52 bombers.

All this indicates that Washington's course towards torpedoing the treaty and crudely breaching the strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States remains unchanged.

Washington thinks of further building up its arsenals rather than of restraint, so vital for solving the problems of ending the arms race. This is borne out by a statement made by yet another high-ranking Washington administration official, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Addressing NATO's military officials recently, he said that the naval forces of the United States and its partners should expand the sphere of their actions to cover the world ocean as a whole. Mr Weinberger made it absolutely clear that Washington would rely in the future on the extensive armed support by NATO countries of American actions similar to the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. So as we see, Washington's intentions should be judged by its actions rather than by the Reagan administration's peace rhetoric. And these actions show that the escalation of the offensive arms race and reliance on global U.S. military superiority have always underlaid Washington's approach to international problems.

U.S. CONGRESS CRITICIZES SALT II RENUNCIATION

LD132211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The renunciation by the Reagan administration of one of the most important Soviet-American agreements in the arms control sphere, SALT II, has led to sharp criticism from U.S. politicians, the public and the press. The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has voted 29 votes to 11 for the adoption of a resolution calling on the administration to observe the quantitative limits set by SALT II for as long as the Soviet Union does the same. A number of members of the house declared that a renunciation of SALT II will merely spur the arms race and jeopardize the prospects of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments. The White House, however, does not want to reckon with the fully justified alarm of legislators and the broadest circles of the public. Speakes, White House assistant press secretary, declared cynically that SALT II no longer exists, it is dead.

KARPOV COMMENTS ON SALT II, DISARMAMENT

DW152157 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Interview with Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva disarmament negotiatons, by correspondent Dierk-Ludwig Schaaf, in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn -- questions in German, answers in Russian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Schaaf] The U.S. Administration reproaches the USSR with having violated SALT II.

[Karpov] That is a mere pretext. Now the U.S. armament program is beginning to be incompatible with SALT II. That is the real reason.

[Schaaf] What are the consequences for the Geneva disarmament negotiations if the U.S. Administration no longer accepts SALT II?

[Karpov] That will have extremely negative effects. Besides there is the U.S. intention to build the SDI program and to extend the arms-race into space. All that means considerable additional complications for the Geneva negotiations.

ARTICLE MARKS INCREASED OPPOSITION TO SDI IN U.S.

PM121501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev article: "Seeing the Light...? Opposition to the 'Star Wars' Program Growing in the United States"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has resumed discussion of the draft federal budget for fiscal 1987. The administration's demand for appropriations for implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" to be increased 77 percent has aroused a storm of passions both inside and outside Congress. The amounts being demanded for this purpose are truly astronomic -- the Pentagon's budget request for fiscal 1987, confirmed by the President, stands at $5.4 billion.

Such excessive appetites of the military-industrial complex have aroused stubborn resistance even among those who have never before objected to the acceleration of war preparations. In a recent letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee, 46 senators of both the Republican and the Democratic Parties voiced "alarm in connection with the fact that the Defense Department budget provides for inordinate and unjustified appropriations to implement the Strategic Defense Initiative."

One of the most remarkable theses in this letter is the clear admission that "the holding of flight tests within the SDI framework will be a violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty."

Other congressmen have supported the initiative of the group of senators. As C. Bennett, member of the House Armed Services Committee, declared, he not only approves the senator's letter but also intends to set up an analogous group in the House of Representatives to freeze appropriations for SDI.

The U.S. Administration is not all cheered by the prospects of the Senate and the House of Representatives pooling their efforts. The congressmen's actions are regarded as one of the most serious actions against SDI since that program was made public.

Opposition to the "star wars" program is also spreading among American scientists. A majority of the professorial staff in the physics faculties of 20 of the country's leading universities have declared that they do not support SDI and will not accept any funds allocated for research within its framework. These scientists include 15 Nobel Prize winners.

As Prof (Dzh. Kogut) of the University of Illinois declared, more than 6,500 U.S. scientists have signed "an official statement of nonparticipation in SDI." Just 80 scientists in the United States have come our (or, rather, been forced to come out) in favor of research under the "star wars" program. An eloquent ratio, let us state bluntly: more than 80 "cons" for every "pro."

The administration's efforts to justify in the eyes of the public the policy of militarizing space by citing such old and repeatedly exposed "arguments" as White House spokesman L. Speakes uses, for example, appear pitiful. He claims that SDI was "a positive factor which contributed to the start of arms talks."

As increasingly wide public circles recognize the true essence of SDI, their understanding of its aggressive thrust is growing. Under these conditions apologists for "star wars" are finding it increasingly hard to conceal their true intentions of achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies and trying to resolve the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism by military means.

AKHROMEYEV ON JAPANESE SDI PARTICIPATION

OW111453 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1216 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Interview with Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, by NHK correspondent Iida in Moscow on 11 June -- recorded; interview conducted in Russian with Japanese subtitles; following is from Russian]

[Text] [Iida] If Japan takes part in the scientific research for SDI, what policies will the USSR adopt in relation to Japan?

[Akhromeyev] Perhaps the question of USSR policies toward Japan should be asked of someone else. I am not a political leader but a military person. I can, however, say one thing: In our opinion, Japan is acting incorrectly, for in practice it supports President Reagan's SDI; it appears Japan has not yet realized all the dangers of introducing attack weapons in space.

[Iida] What are the defence policies of the USSR in the Far East and Asian region?

[Akhromeyev] The policies of the Soviet Union, the defensive policies of the Soviet Union, in this region are essentially the same as they are in the rest of the world. The Soviet Union, in matter of its defense is doing nothing, nor does it wish to do anything, above that which is necessary to defend its fatherland and its state so that in all regions -- including the Far East, Asia, and Southeast Asia -- a military balance is maintained and peace is guaranteed.

[Iida] How can the expansion of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East be explained; for example, the deployment of SS-20's in the Far East and so forth.

[Akhromeyev] I do not think the Soviet forces are expanding in the Far East. In addition, the deployment of SS-20 rockets, as you said, in the Far East has not been done for a long time. But indeed, definite military forces of the Soviet Union, including a certain quantity of the SS-20 rockets, do exist in the East. But what is the Soviet Union to do if numerous military forces of the United States are being deployed in this region?

[Iida] Is Japan threatening the Soviet Union today?

[Akhromeyev] I think that Japan by itself is not threatening the Soviet Union today. But, as a matter of fact, Japan is tied by the relevant military treat with the United States. As a matter of fact, U.S. military forces are on Japanese territory. American aircraft are constantly in Japanese airspace, and in seas surrounding Japan, numerous American ships are to be found. I think the U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union are known to you. Fro: these spring dangers to the Soviet Union from Japanese territory.

[Iida] Allow me to ask you one last question: What is your predecessor, Mr Ogarkov, engaged in? If possible, please explain concretely.

[Akhromeyev] Well, it is possible, thought it is not our custom to give too much emphasis to who our military leaders are and where they are working. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov is working in the Ministry of Defense and is one of our leading workers. He is performing responsible work and is continuing together with us to labor in order to support the defense capabilities of the Soviet Union on the level that is needed to ensure the security of our country.

[Iida] Thank you very much. It was very interesting.

[Akhromeyev] Thank you.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT ARMS PROPOSALS

CDE Delegate Eplains Deal

LD121940 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe held a press conference here today, devoted to the decisions made by the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Oleg Grinevskiy, ambassador at large who heads the Soviet delegation, underlined the importance of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the efforts to achieve disarmament, restructure international relations, enhance European and universal security and develop inter-state cooperation. He noted the role which the Stockholm conference is to play in light of the decisions of the PCC conference as regards facilitating the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and creation of more auspicious conditions for making progress in elaborating questions of disarmament on the all-European scope.

Numerous representatives of the Swedish and foreign press, radio and television showed great interest in various aspect of the PCC-advanced programme.

Worldwide Support Market

LD122251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact member-states' appeal to the NATO member states and to all European countries containing a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe has created a tremendous impression throughout the whole world.

Today's Japanese ASAHI writes that the Warsaw Pact countries have gone over to a fresh peace offensive by proposing to reduce the forces in Europe by more than 1 million men. THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes that the timetable and reduction figures that were made public at the conclusion of the Budapest conference are the latest element in a series of proposals in the field of disarmament that have been put forward by Moscow. The grand scale of this program, the British DAILY MAIL writes, literally stunned NATO representatives. I could go on reading out similar quotations. All of today's international press is literally full of them. However, I think I have quoted a sufficient number of them to give you an idea of the tremendous impression created by the socialist countries' documents that cannot be concealed even by the conservative publications of the Western press, whose pronouncements I have just been citing.

The common conclusions being reached by political observers is that the Soviet Union and its allies have drawn up a specific, large-scale and wholly realistic plan for a major change for the better in the situation in the international arena. In this connection, attention is being drawn to Washington's negative stance. An example of this stance is its refusal to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests.

In this regard many commentators are drawing attention to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement during his speech in Budapest, when the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that banning nuclear tests means placing the first durable shield in the way of a build-up of mass destruction weapons. Those striving for an elimination of nuclear weapons demand such a ban. Those clinging to such weapons are doing everything possible to see that the tests continue.

Moscow TV Comments

OW142150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] [Konnov] Hello comrades: The governments and people of Western Europe now have something to think about. On one hand, from Budapest they have just heard the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to NATO states and all European countries proposing a program to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The scope of this program, as the DAILY MAIL, for example, notes, has literally dumbdounded NATO observers. Reacting with unusual speed to the program, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington announced that the proposals will be noted and carefully studied. Many West Europeans are attracted by the simplicity and clarity of the program offered in Budapest.

At the same time when from Budapest the voice of peace and goodwill was being heard, from the other side of the ocean the West Europeans heard something quite contrary to this spirit. The U.S. Administration time and time again has attacked SALT II, speaking of it with virtual hatred and demanding that it be scrapped. The U.S. President's decision to abandon SALT II by the end of the year has caused strong panic among U.S. European allies. As ABC's correspondent had to admit, the USSR, and its allies have facilitated the growth in Europe of the certainity that it is the East and not the West which is indeed interested in disarmament. So West Europeans are left to choose only between the disarmament program proposed by the Warsaw Pact an the arms race being offered them from across the ocean.

Speakes: U.S. To Analyze Deal

LD141200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 14 Jun 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Lutsenko]

[Text] White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated that the administration finds the ideas brought forward to Budapest to be of interest and it intends to analyze specific proposals. He also actively pursued the administration's line for breaking up the arms limitation accord.

In connection with this the magazine NEW REPUBLIC notes: U.S. officials, while rejecting SALT II, at the same time make the appearance of wanting to conclude a new, even better treaty. However, their political past proves that they do not want an agreement in the area of arms control. However, the U.S. Administration's rejection of one of the most important Soviet-U.S. agreements in the arms control sphere, SALT II, has caused sharp criticism among the U.S. public and the press.

The House of Representative Foreign Affairs Committee, by 29 to 22 votes, voted for adoption of a resolution for the United States to adhere to the quantitative restriction set by SALT II if the Soviet Union does the same.

Embassy in U.S. Meets Press

LD132118 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- A press conference was given at the Soviet Embassy in Washington today on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and on the Soviet proposal for broadening international cooperation in the prevention of an arms race in space and in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The attention of those present at the press conference was drawn to the points made and evaluations formulated in the statement of the Soviet Government in connection with the decision of the White House on the fate of the SALT-2 treaty. Detailed answers were given to numerous questions of American journalists on various aspects of Soviet policy.

Kolesnichenko Comments

LD151857 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades: The main event of the past week was, of course, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Today there is no authoritative mass information organ in the world that has not commented on the new Soviet peace initiatives and the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-states and to all European countries with a program to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

What is attention being drawn to, first and foremost? First of all, to the acute need to solve the problems raised in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Budapest. The lessons of Chernobyl urgently require the strengthening of international nuclear power safety conditions, and we are proposing a wide program of cooperation. It excludes -- an it is very important to note this -- any attempts to use accidents at nuclear power stations for whipping up tension and distrust in relations between states. There is also the joint creation, within the IAEA framework, of a more reliable new-generation reactor and the rendering of assistance and material aid to the casualties of an accident, and the banning of nuclear terrorism. No less -- or more accurately -- more important is curbing the military atom. Nuclear war must not be allowed; hence the whole set of Soviet initiatives are aimed, in the final reckoning, at the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Once again, our position on banning nuclear tests has been confirmed as the first solid barrier on the path of building up mass-destruction weapons. Particular attention is also drawn to Europe, our continent, one could even say, our home. It is time to put it in order. After all, it has become the most potentially explosive, in the literal sense of the word, place on the planet as a result of the huge accumulation of nuclear weapons here. On this count there are Soviet proposals to eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium-range weapons. We are also ready to being talks with Britain and France, and on a specific, mutual staged reduction in nuclear arsenals on the principles of equal safety. The Soviet Union has also put forward at the United Nations a staged program of joint practical measures on the peaceful conquest of space. This "star peace" program is in contrast to the U.S. "star wars" program and the militarization of space.

And what are we to do with conventional weapons? After all, conventional arms, particularly on the scale in which they are sited in Europe, also represent a threatening danger.

A great deal of attention was devoted to precisely this problem at the Political Consultative Committee conference. In the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states, a program for reducing conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals has been elaborated in detail. Many commentators empahsize that these proposals are highly specific, are relizable in practice under reliable and effective control, and the important thing is that they are not detrimental to any state's security.

It would seem that this is a precise program. It fulfillment as a whole is a real opportunity for mankind not only to survive, but also, as was said in Budapest, to learn to live like human beings. One would like them to finally understand this in Washington as well. There, for the time being, they cannot, or rather, they do not want to understand the most important thing: the present international situation requires new thinking, a new approach. Let us take the problem of security, for example. There is not a single international action by the Reagan administration that it does not justify by the aim of strengthening United States security. Not just thousands of millions but millions and millions of dollars have already been sunk into this, and what for? Has the level of U.S. security increased? It turns out that it has not. And now again, Weinberger demands additional resources for weapons, again the Soviet initiatives are being rejected. Where, you will ask, is the logic? The question is a fair one, and it is often asked by the Americans themselves, and by Americans such as former Defense Secretary McNamara, for example. The other day he simply threw his arms up: Why does Reagan refuse to observe SALT II? After all, this step will be seriously detremental, McNamara said, to U.S. security, first and foremost. Indeed, SALT II limits in particular those weapons systems which, as the United States reckons, primarily threaten its security. Yes, there is no logic, but it is precisely here that the reckless logic of the adherents of the arms race, of those who fight for politics from a position of strength, lies. They think that if more pressure is put on the Soviet Union, if the situation is aggravated even more, we will step back, and go for those agreements they will dictate to us.

It remains only for us to throw our arms up as well. After all, this is absurdity of the highest order. In our time, to build one's security at the expense of other states is a futile pursuit. The Soviet Union, at any rate, will not allow it. This is why an increasing number of people in the world are becoming conscious of the fact that Reagan's politics are reckless, without prospects, and of course, highly dangerous. We are all, as the saying goes, in the same boat. We all have a common enemy -- nuclear war, that is what we should be uniting against, just as we once united against the common enemy of fascism. The memory of that time is sacred, and not just because we remember those who fell and pay tribute to their heroism. There is no future without the past, and that is very important when those who gave their lives in various countries to save the world from the brown plague, that there should be no more destructive world wars, are remembered, as they are being remembered in France, for example.

PUGWASH DISARMAMENT MEETING OPENS IN GENEVA

LD140955 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 14 TASS -- An international Pugwash meeting which has opened here is devoted to the discussion of the most vitally important issue of today -- the problem of nuclear and space arms. The participants in the meeting will discuss the need to observe the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty and to end underground nuclear test, the problem of averting the threat of nuclear war, possibilities for reducing strategic arms and for reaching agreements on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe as well as other problems. The attention of those present at the meeting is focused on the address by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries to NATO member-states [word indistinct] to all European countries with a programme to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The two-day meeting is being attended by prominent scientists, public figures and experts on military affairs from many countries.

HIROSHIMA SYMPOSIUM ISSUES WORLDWIDE APPEAL

OW140527 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] An international symposium of physicians on the issue of preventing nuclear war was held in Hiroshima yesterday. Our Tokyo correspondent, Vykhukhalev, reports on the symposium:

The symposium was attended by more than 700 physicians including members of a delegation of IPPNW -- the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War -- cochaired by Soviet Academician Chazov and U.S. Professor Lown. Its slogan was "Let us survive together and let us not die!"

Hiroshima Mayor Araki, addressing the symposium, noted that the symposium, held at a time when humanity finds itself in the greatest crisis in history, is extremely significant.

He then said: A positive effort to solidify peace has never been needed so much as it is now. CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev recently made proposals for holding a USSR-U.S. summit in Hiroshima and for extending the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions through 6 August. The proposals demonstrate anew what great expectations mankind attaches to Hiroshima. It is believed that Hiroshima should play a special role in saving mankind from the danger of nuclear war, and that it can do so.

The symposium adopted an IPPNW, appeal from Hiroshima, which states: In view of the grave world situation, the IPPNW has decided to appeal from here, the city that was subjected to the world's first atomic bombing -- Hiroshima -- for heeding our diagnosis calling for an immediate moratorium on all nuclear explosions. A halt to nuclear testing is an effective, practical step toward a solution to the urgent tasks of abolishing mass lethal weapons. The IPPNW appeals from Hiroshima to all physicians, peoples and governments: Let us act now before it is too late!

Meanwhile, Prof Barnard Lown said in an interview: Our visit to Japan is very important for our movement. The nuclear age began right here. Nuclear weapons saw their first victims here in Hiroshima. People all over the world should be fully aware of the lesson of Hiroshima. It is believed that the IPPNW movement will expand and gain strength in Japan as it did in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Academician Yevgeniy Chazov said: It is hoped that our visit to Hiroshima will lead to revitalizing the IPPNW movement and to increased IPPNW membership, particularly in Japan. Seeing the result of nuclear war with their own eyes will help physicians all over the world to hate nuclear bombs. At the same time, it will primarily help bring nuclear testing to an end.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON WARSAW PACT APPEAL

PM131326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Create a Europe of Peace"]

[Text] Europe... Geographers define it as the part of the world extending from Cape Nordkyn in the north to Cape Tarifa in the south and from Cape Roca in the west to the Polar Urals in the east. Historians call Europe the cradle of modern civilization. Political scientists warn that both world wars began precisely in Europe and that precisely Europe suffered most from them. Finally, grim reality attests that nowhere in the world has the concentration of troops and arms reached such a dangerous scale as on the European Continent.

The Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference held in Budapest 10-11 June shows Europe the way to a future without wars or weapons. And not just Europe but our whole planet and all manind. The documents adopted at the conference -- the communique and "The Warsaw Pact 'States' Appeal to NATO States and All European Countries with a Program for Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Arms in Europe" -- indicate the only sensible and only acceptable way for the European peoples' destinies to develop, a way worthy of their past, proceeding from the realities of their present and ensuring their peaceful future -- not the notorious "decline of Europe" but its further ascent toward new heights of civilization.

The conference was convened in an international situation very far removed from the blueness of the Danube, on whose banks beautiful Budapest lies. This situation is characterized by the tension created as a result of the intensification of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, in connection with U.S. and NATO actions. The world has entered a phase in its development when evading solving the fundamental questions of the present means gambling with the destiny of all civilization.

In the fact of this threat there is a pressing need to accomplish the cardinal task of our time -- to defend peace, end the arms race, and proceed to specific disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear sphere. There is a pressing need to stop the trend toward the growing danger of war and to return international relations to the course of detente.

Mankind can and must block the road to nuclear disaster. The Budapest conference calls for precisely this in its decisions. It calls for efforts to be pooled, above all, in the following directions: the ending of nuclear tests; the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone on a reciprocal basis; the reaching of specific accords at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms; the elimination of such mass destruction weapons as chemical weapons, as well as the industrial base for their manufacture, before the end of the century; the substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional arms on a global and a regional level; the implementation of effective verification [kontrol]. The states participating in the conference also confirmed their position in favor of continuing efforts on an international scale with a view to liquidating foreign military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories.

It is perfectly understandable and natural that the Warsaw Pact states consider the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe one of the central tasks of their foreign policy. This is why special attention was devoted to this problem at the Budapest forum. The Warsaw Pact states' appeal resounded from that lofty forum throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This appeal has gone out not only to Europe but also to the whole world. It at once became the center of close attention for the entire world public.

The appeal supports the program advanced by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons everywhere before the end of this century. The Warsaw Pact advocated a comprehensive approach to the problem of disarmament and the reinforcement of the elimination of mass destruction weapons with a considerable reduction in armed forces and conventional arms. In addition to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional arms is acquiring special acuteness for the present and the future of the European Continent.

The proposals put foward by the Warsaw Pact members to all other European states, the United States, and Canada are a weighty addition to the program for eliminating mass destruction weapons. At the same time, they are of an independent nature. Their implementation would substantially reduce the level of the danger of war in Europe. The Warsaw Pact states propose, in particular, a substantial reduction in all components of European states' ground forces and tactical strike aircraft, as well as in the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and means deployed in Europe. Operational-tactical nuclear arms with a range (operating radius) of up to 1,000 km would also be subject to reduction simultaneously with conventional arms. The geographic zone of reduction is the territory of all of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. It is also proposed to elaborate a procedure for reducing armed forces and conventional arms under which the reduction process would lead to a lessening of the danger of a sudden attack and help to strengthen military-strategic stability on the European Continent. The implementation of measures such as creating nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones on the continent would help to strengthen confidence and create more favorable conditions for reducing armed forces and arms in Europe.

The proposals advanced in the appeal for reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe could be a subject of specific discussion at the second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. At the same time, proceeding from the urgency of taking measures to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Warsaw Pact states believe that these proposals could start to be examined without delay. To this end they consider it possible to convene a special forum consisting of the European states, the United States, and Canada.

The points in the appeal dealing with the question of military doctrines are of fundamental significance. It is necessary to eliminate the mutual suspicion and mistrust which have accumulated over the years. In the interests of security in Europe and throughout the world, military concepts and the doctrines of military alliances must be based on defensive principles. The Warsaw Pact states declared very responsibly that they will never under any circumstances begin military operations against any state -- whether in Europe or in any other part of the world -- unless they themselves become the object of aggression. The same peaceful intentions also dictate the Warsaw Pact states' proposal for the simultaneous dissolution of both military alliances.

The Budapest appeal expresses in a concise and, at the same time, capacious manner both the essence of the conference held in the Hungarian capital and the essence of the decisions which it adopted. The Budapest appeal resounds over all of Europe and over the whole world, inspiring hope and pointing the way -- hope of peace and the way to achieve it.

CORRESPONDENTS DISCUSS PACT'S 'STRATEGY OF REALISM'

LD142127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1327 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Discussion entitled, "Strategy of Realism," chaired by Nikolay Shishlin, with NEPSABADSAG correspondent Peter Dunai, Czechoslovak radio correspondent Stefan Babiak, and ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent Andrzej Bajorek]

[Text] [Shishlin] Hello comrades. I would first of all like to present the participants in today's discussion. On my left is Peter Dunai, a correspondent for the Hungarian newspaper, NEPSZABADSAG, from the country which, as it happens, played host recently to the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the participants-states of the Warsaw Pact. On my right is Stefan Babiak, Czechoslovak Radio correspondent in Moscow. And Andrzej Bajorek, who represents the Polish newspaper, ZYCIE WARSZAWY in our country.

As you can naturally guess, our discussion will deal with the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states. As a result of the very great collective work done in the Hungarian capital, the socialist countries have, as you know, put forward broad, bold new ideas, aimed at improving the atmosphere not just in Europe but in international relations as a whole. These ideas were set out both in the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO countries and the European countries, and they were covered in the detailed communique issued on the results of the conference. And it seems to me -- and indeed I would like to know what those present think about it -- that the thought that figured in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states about reducing the military potentials of the sides on the basis of the principle of adequacy for reasonable defense is exceedingly important. This thought is in itself, of course, a fundamental one, and it seems to me that the ideas of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee and the decisions adopted by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee are mediated and dictated by the internal development of the socialist states and the orientation picked by the socialist countries in the context of performing their domestic tasks. And indeed my first question of the participants is precisely this: How in your view do the conclusions of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee relate to the work being done in your countries by the ruling Communist and workers parties and by the peoples of your countries? And perhaps you would like to reply to this question first, Peter?

[Dunai] Yes, in our country, as in yours, the most important problem today is the economy. We are also restructuring; we have already exhausted all the sources of development using extensive methods. This means that we have to find another way. This means the path of intensive development. But it is not as easy as it seems. Our entire industrial structure needs to be refashioned. And as far as our life is concerned, our domestic life, there are difficulties too. What I mean is that we have both positive and negative phenomena. As our Comrade Kadar said, we have people who work well, splendidly; we have people who work slowly, just a little; and there are those who still do not do any work at all.

So in our country the issue of acceleration is also one of the most topical problems. That is why I liked the cover of your magazine, EKO, with the caption. "Are You Ensuring Acceleration?" We are also asking this question in our country. [Dunai lifts up a copy of EKO, which shows an old Red Army recruitment poster with the caption changed.]

[Shishlin] I must admit that I have not seen that cover based on a poster from the Civil War before!

[Dunai] Yes, the question that is being asked in our country is, what are you doing, what are you personally doing for acceleration, for the restructuring of our economy?

[Shishlin] And then, Peter, it is of course, a feature of Hungary that a considerable part of the country's national income comes from foreign trade.

[Dunai] Yes. This means that we have to be very flexible, so to speak.

[Shishlin] For that, you no doubt need good relations with your neighbors -- not just in the East, but also the West.

[Dunai] Even in the West.

[Shishlin] And, of course, the decisions of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, which are aimed precisely at improving international relations and at improving the European situation correspond with this. What is the thinking about this in your country, Stefan?

[Babiak] To state briefly, to formulate briefly, the essense of the main tasks of our development, then, if you like, one can express it in one word -- acceleration. It won't be easy to attain the aim of this acceleration. In the next 15 years we want to raise the national income by two-thirds and to raise public sector labor productivity by two-thirds.

To talk briefly about the main tasks of the work of Communists and leading bodies, and I think that that also shows precisely our attitudes to the results of the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, then it must be stressed that we are concentrating on the creation of a frank and businesslike atmosphere in which problems and shortcomings are revealed and at one and the same time forces are mobilized to overcome them. We are striving to create the necessary constructive exchange of views and a critical analysis of the results of work. We are striving to look at all results honestly and truthfully, at how work is going and at how the situation looks at all workplaces. Hand in hand with this goes the struggle for intensiveness, for the energetic dynamism of scientific and technological progress and for improving the mechanisms of management and of planning.

I am stressing these main tasks because from them one can see that we have grandiose plans for development, and essential to them are peace and good international conditions in which we will be able to develop our internal life, and will be able to widely and fruitfully cooperate with not only fraternal socialist countries but also cooperate well with and have good relations with our neighbors too. Czechoslovakia is, after all, a country on the front borderline. Our borders are the borders of the whole of the socialist community, the borders of the Pact.

Therefore, the results that are contained in the communique, the address and documents of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact were received with enormous interest in our country and I think that they really have enormous significance for advancing the development of the situation on our continent, which now finds itself in very complicated conditions.

[Shishlin] Generally one must say, Stefan, that the first responses abroad to the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, including responses from NATO countries, look quite benevolent and it is being said that it is a very interesting idea and a very constructive idea, although of course one will have to wait, but, Andrzey, how are the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee being appraised in the light of that enormous work that is conducted by the PZPR in its country, inside the country?

[Bajorek] As you know, Poland is getting ready for the 10th PZPR Congress and from what is characteristic of preparations for this event I would like to draw attention to two elements: the adjustment of the economy in conditions of the economic reform which we are implementing and the progressive normalization of the internal political situation in the country, in other words the growing number of those who actively support the line of the PZPR, the line for the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

Of course, it will be easier for us to overcome our difficulties -- they are probably well known to you -- in conditions of peace and cooperation, in conditions of cooperation not only within the framework of the socialist countries, within the framework of our community, but also against an all-European background, and a background, let us say, of world cooperation, which we need very very much so that we can do what we plan.

[Shishlin] This is a very important idea, since indeed all of us perceive peaceful coexistence not merely as an absence of war, because peaceful coexistence also presupposes the arranging of wide peaceful cooperation which strictly is possible only in a climate of confidence in international relations. And from this point of view, it seems to me that the decisions of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee are of immense significance.

[Bajorek] I could put it as follows. Although, as history shows, we have, let us say, slipped on close cooperation with the West, in these difficult times they have, for example, stopped the delivery of spares and various componetns to us, and as the plants are already set for operating these processes they needed them very much but this does not mean that this bitter experience should determine the future, because both we and they, presumably, need cooperation like air. Without it you cannot find a place in this world which has now become small.

[Shishlin] That is true. But, of course, having mentioned bitter experience, we are probably thinking not just of the Polish experience but also of our own experience, and at the Hungarian experience, of the Czechoslovak experience, and of the experience of our other friends who, well, our table just is not big enough to seat everyone here today. But presumably, of course, this attempt to break through toward confidence, this attempt to break through to a radical improvement in European relations in international relations as such, done with new energy by the Warsaw Pact member-states, it will certainly get a response.

But I think that the most significant thing in the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee conference consists in the fact that at this complicated, truly important moment in international affairs the socialist countries confirm their faithfulness to those strategic objectives which they placed before themselves: that is, objectives of consolidating peace in Europe and of real cooperation in strengthening international security.

But I would like to be extremely candid and say that, let us say, from our audiences, from Soviet audiences one also sometimes hears questions of this kind: Does not the present situation, when the Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward proposals and support the ideas of halting nuclear tests, deep cuts is strategic weapons, elimination of nuclear weapons as such, preventing militarization of space and now also deep cuts in conventional weapons, does not this whole strategic line contain within it an element of big risk, considering the deeply negative reaction to the peaceful steps of the socialist countries?

[Babiak] There is probably a certain degree of risk. But I think that we are choosing the only way possible. I would like to illustrate this precisely on the example of the new proposals formulated in the documents of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest. At present, as we all know, In Europe there exist two 3-million-military groups equipped with the most up-to-date tanks, planes, missiles and other types of armaments. Such a level of confrontation is dangerous in itself. It invites the danger of sudden turns, incorrect assessment of the other side's actions, and so on. Naturally, this becomes a source of instability and generates mistrust accompanied by ever growing tension. To reduce the level of conventional armaments on the great territory from the Atlantic to the Urals would be a great step in the interests of normalization on our continent.

[Bajorek] And let us look at the issue from another side. Do you not think that these attempts by the United States to complicate, impede the relations with the socialist countries are taking place right now, at a time when a process of democratization is taking place in all our countries?

After all, the documents of the 27th congress, and the documents of the congresses of your parties, and the pre-congress documents of the Polish United Workers Party, lay down a course toward democracy, toward self-government, and toward meeting people's needs.

[Shishlin] That means, in essence, that the United States is afraid of detente, it is afraid of the peaceful development of the socialist states. I think...

[Bajorek] You [referring to Babiak] were talking about the risk. And, of course, there is a risk here. But it has to be taken, because you will not get anywhere without it, although we need a clear understanding of the motives of the opposite side. This is very important. And to use a term from football -- after all, the World Cup is currently under way -- I would say that what we are seeing here from the United States and the other Western states is a double deception. Armaments are being built up at an accelated rate. A graphic example of this is the U.S. retreat from the SALT II treaty. This fast and furious arms race is being forced on everyone, but they say that it is a response to the military strength of the countries of socialism. And secondly, they talk of military force, but what they actually mean is the peaceful development of our countries. You see, I don't think they are afraid of our missiles. They know that we will not start a war.

[Shishlin] That is so, but they are afraid of the missiles all the same.

[Bajorek] They are afrid of the missiles, but, so to speak, feel in their hearts they no doubt do not believe that we will fire on them first.

[Shishlin] Quite so, quite so.

[Bajorek] But they are afraid of our peaceful development. They know about these programs -- the program of the 27th congress. They are well aware of what is happening in the framework of CEMA. And although in various broadcasts and on various airwaves they say that it is unrealistic and ineffective, for them it is a serious problem. They are afraid of the strengthening of our citizens' social well-being, [samochuvstviye] of the example of the socialist countries for the other states of the world, and that is why they are trying, attempting to put a brake on this process.

The first stage of this logic, one might say, was the policy of sanctions. It brought the United States nothing concrete, they did not score any successes. And it now remains for them to accelerate the arms buildup to make us divert a large proportion of our resources to these missiles, to armaments, instead of satisfying the needs of our populations, our peoples.

[Shishlin] I agree with you, Andrzej. But it strikes me that, taken in their entirety, the ideas of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee -- I have in mind the Budapest conference -- are essentially aimed at overcoming the division of Europe, at overcoming this situation in which two military and political groups confront each other in Europe.

[Bajorek] But is it realistic that this division can be overcome?

[Shishlin] Realistic or not? It is not a simple question, naturally. It seems to me that the stance adopted by our countries is in essence a promising one. We live in a constantly diminishing world, an increasingly crowded and integrally interlinked world. And if the socialist countries have common interests associated with creative work and the consolidation of peace, all Europeans also have a common interest, irrespective of the political systems in power in individual European countries. Well, usually the thinking is that this common interest boils down to survival and only that. I think that a wider common interest exists among Europeans.

[Bajorek] It is a complicated question because for example Western Europe has, I would say, a shortage of political will. It is greatly dependent on the United States and it, one can easily be convined of this, it takes various steps which perhaps it would not take if it were not for these ties, if it were not for these demands from the transoceanic ally.

[Babiak] I think it very important that these new proposals which resounded in Budapest, or rather, from Budapest, they are not just about questions of limiting weapons in Europe. They have enormous significance precisely for stimulating the development of economic, trade, and scientific and technological ties, and undoubtedly both countries of Eastern Europe and countries of Western Europe are interested in this.

[Bajorek] Yes, we can look in various ways at the realities, at the reality of this course, but all the same we can agree that the element of time is very important here. If this tension continues, it will be more and more difficult for us to overcome this split, because the machinery is turning.

[Shishlin] Naturally we are not building the illusions that the proposals put forward by the socialist countries will be tranlated into the language of practical agreements literally in a week's time.

But you see, in themselves these conclusions in my view nonetheless testify to a great fund of confidence on the part of our parties and our countries in tomorrow and the day after tomorrow and I think that this fund of confidence is, of course, based to a significant extent not only on the national possibilities of every socialist country but also on those possibilities that are created by our mutual interaction.

[Dunai] We have to...

[Shishlin] Yes...

[Dunai]... Among ourselves, we must organize our work even better and divide labor even better, and in connection with this matter, I would also like to add that such small steps are very important, which there was discussion about at the CPSU congress, and which will be discussed at your congress, and which was discussed at your...

[Shishlin] They are not even so much -- I am sorry Peter, I am interrupting -- not so much small steps as practical steps...

[Dunai] Yes, that is what I meant....

[Shishlin] ... Step by step...yes....

[Dunai] ... For example, such contacts between enterprises, they are very important.

[Bajorek] They are very important, direct ties...

[Dunai] Yes, direct ties, without paperwork, without red tape, yes.

[Bajorek] All the necessary recommendations for them exist but it has to be said that up to now they have been developing formally, with certain exceptions. There are good examples but in most cases it is as follows: The work cooperates with a works. This means that the management exchanges visits with the management, with the partner management of the other works. The party committee sends a delegation of the party committee and receives a delegation from the fraternal works while there is still little businesslike cooperation, but you see, people should get the feeling that we are resolving concrete questions together. For example -- I have a good development -- you have another -- what is needed is that engineers and technologists should sit down together at the table and make good wares, and that this cooperation, these direct ties, should operate in a human sense, at a human level, so that not only should there be a formal exchange but that cooperation should be businesslike in order to resolve concrete matters.

[Babiak] Nikolay Vladimirivich, you raised the question of deepening the socialist countries' cooperation. I am convinced that without close collaboration one could hardly imagine the realization of the plans for accelerated development of any one of our countries. If we are to illustrate this with an example, let us take, for example, our field of engineering. We have concluded that now we should be reducing the production range in that field and developing above all those industries where our partners show great, heightened interest.

[Bajorek] Of course. What you say is right. We duplicate, we very often duplicate. And that is of no benefit to anybody.

[Shishlin] Yes, here there is still a lot to be done to make the contacts simpler, more integrated, and truly direct.

[Babiak] Recently a good example, which I learned of at home, in Czechoslovakia, caught my interest. We have a town called Sezimovo Usti and there is an engineering factory there. They wanted to develop and set up assembly-line manufacture of a new automatic machine tool. There was a problem arising from the fact that their design office was under a load of other tasks and they just could not accomplish it. They have contacts with a similar design office in Leningrad and they just contacted them by phone. They solved the whole problem very promptly and efficiently. We all know that direct contacts existed earlier too, such possibilities existed. But everything used to develop slowly and did not always lead to this essential stage of effective ways of production and scientific and technical cooperation. At times there was not enough coordination, at others there were too many obstacles on the way and sometimes it turned out that things that turned out to be straightforward and effective for one party, turned out to be expensive and complicated for another. But now it turns out, and examples of which we speak here confirm it, that these things can be solved in the simplest possible way.

[Bajorek] Stefan, in order to balance you I will cite a negative example. Recently I have read in IZVESTIYA a brief article about an installation designed in Odessa. It is an installation for collecting ballast water in the dock basin which enables them to collect in a year about 30,000 metric tons of oil. And I thought: In Poland, we have no oil. Should we not then send a delegation, not from the management or the party committee, but a delegation of designers so that they could have a look at the installation? After all, each metric ton of oil is extremely precious for us, we import it. And if an oil-rich country like the Soviet Union makes such equipment, why are we not doing it? This is precisely an excellent example for direct contacts but an example which has not worked, as I fear that nobody paid any attention to that paragraph and...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Well, you have now paid attention to it.

[Babiak] You have inspired us now.

[Bajorek] Well, let us hope so.

[Shishlin] Right, but I think that in practice we can say that, of course, the cooperation between our countries and the field for that cooperation is, well, it is limitless. And in fact it is possible to plow this field, sow it, and gather rich harvest from it. I think that precisely when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was speaking at Csepel, in Budapest, he said some very important words about us needing more dynamism, more social justice, more democracy -- that is, more socialism. And the work of the Political Consultative Committee conference, the conclusions which the leaders of our countries and parties arrived at, to my mind, precisely these allow us to say that we are carrying out actual, effective work for creating favorable, external political conditions for accomplishing our great, creative tasks. And this kind of foreign policy undoubtedly meets the interests not only of world socialism but it also meets the interests of peace international security.

I think that here we will have to conclude our discussion. I would like to thank you for taking part and to thank our viewers who gave us their attention. All the best!

IAEA AGREES ON SAFETY PROPOSALS, ENDS MEETINGS

LD140957 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoly Tyupayev reports:

The session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has ended here. The participants in the session devoted main attention to all-round discussion of the package of measures to create an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering, the measures which have been suggested by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The Board of Governors decided to convene a special session of the IAEA general conference in September this year to consider the entire range of these matters.

The IAEA Board of Governors also endorsed proposals on a considerable expansion of the programme for the IAEA activities in the field of nuclear safety, on the elaboration of conventions on a system of prompt warning and supply of necessary information in the event of breakdowns at nuclear power stations with emission of radiation and on the establishment of an international machinery for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance in case of the emergence of dangerous situations.

Official Proposals Noted

LD131514 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev.

Representatives of thirty-five nations, at a session of the IAEA board of governors, currently under way here, are giving much attention to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal aimed at establishing international safeguards for the development of nuclear engineering.

This has been pointed out at a press conference here by Boris Semenov, Soviet representative at the Board of Governors and deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the use of atomic energy, and by Oleg Khlestov, the USSR's permanent representative at the international organizations in Vienna.

They observed that the proposals envisaged the establishement of a mechanism of prompt notification, provision of information in the event of accidents and breakdowns at atomic power plants, prompt mutual assistance in dangerous stuations and holding a special international conference under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The aim of all these steps, set out in detail by the Soviet delegation at the May 21 special session of the IAEA Board of Governors and at the current session, was to prevent as far as possible damage caused by atomic plant accidents. This could only be achieved through concerted efforts by all nations grouped in the international agency. The need was stressed for working out a package of technological organizational and juridicial measures in order to attain the objectives. The Soviet representatives stressed that the Chernobyl accident highlighted the dangers of nuclear war.

That was why the Soviet Union stood for the termination of all nuclear explosions and total elimination of nuclear weapons. They also expressed the conviction that nuclear industry remained an important source of energy and ought to be developed.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE

PM130859 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Shulyukin report: "ILO: General Conference: The Defense of Peace Is a Common Cause"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 10 Jun -- The defense of the interests of working people doomed by capital to unemployment and impoverishment and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security -- these problems are closely linked as an indissoluble whole in the speeches of many delegates to the ILO General Conference, which is continuing work in Geneva's Palais des Nations.

A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU, who spoke today, noted that one of the ILO's most important tasks is to free working people from the constant threat of unemployment and to ease the plight of those who are unemployed. Speaking about the report submitted by the ILO director general for discussion, he stated that the report contains no convincing answer to the question of how the ILO intends to tackle this problem. But its causes lie in the growing arms burden, the unfair international economic order, the imperialist states' neocolonialist policy, and exploitation by the multinational corporations.

In the Soviet delegation's opinion the ILO would be well advised to hold seminars and publish research with the aim of organizing the study of the experience of those states which have abolished unemployment once and for all. In this connection he expressed regret that the report did not provide objective coverage of the socialist countries' experience in the area under review. A.M. Subbotin described the program for accelerating economic development in the USSR, which is aimed at the further improvement of Soviet working people's living.

Reactionary forces within the ILO have now launched another assault on the spirit of equitable, fair cooperation within the organization's framework. This is the third time that they have put to the vote the administrative committee's unfair and discriminatory decision on the formation of the conference's two most important committees -- the committees on resolutions and norms -- in which the the representatives of socialist enterprises' directors are not allowed to vote.

It must be said that twice the conference has not approved committees composed in that way, which would have contradicted the principles of the organization's universality. By this time the reactionary forces, primarily businessmen from the capitalist countries, made a frontal assault. A decision has now been imposed on the conference that will in no way promote the successful work of this forum but will instead merely aggravate the existing crisis within the organization.

REAGAN STATEMENT ON RSA PROVES U.S. 'HYPOCRISY'

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- A statement by the U.S. President published here in conjuncture with the latest developments in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has come as new proof of Washington's hypocricy.

The document does not contain a single word of condemnation of the racist regime which mounts the campaign of terror against the black population. Instead, the responsibility for the exacerbation of the political situation inside the RSA, caused by the repressive policy of the white minority government, which is to keep its grip on power, is placed on "all parties [words indistinct, no closing quote marks as received] "those who enforce apartheid" and those "opposed to it".

The essence of the statement boils down to the U.S. Administration warning its partner in the strategic alliance in the south of Africa about the serious consequences which the total ban on holding the activities to commemorate the Soweto uprising, which was ruthlessly suppressed by racists ten years ago, may incur.

Simultaneously, an official White House spokesman stressed that no changes occurred in the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with the RSA and the administration was not going to enforce any sanctions against the apartheid regime.

U.S. Defends Apartheid

LD122202 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has taken a demonstrative step in defence of apartheid. No sooner had the House Committee on Foreign Affairs endorsed a draft law on additional economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, than the Department of State has sharply criticised that decision. The sanctions might undermine a possible process of peace settlement in the Republic of South Africa, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb asserted. Kalb rejected the adoption of effective measures against the racists under the pretext that they will deal a strong blow at the economy. The State Department spokesman ignored the statement of Frontline States of May 20 of this year that demanded all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, so as to put an end to racial segregation. Usurping the right to speak on behalf of the Frontline States, Kalb hypocritically expressed concern of the Reagan administration over the "dire consequences" of sanctions for the economy of those countries.

It is noted here that complicity with the racists is one of the United States' main lines of the policy in Africa. As is known, the President of the United States described the apartheid regime as a friend and historic ally of the USA and proclaimed the policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa.

SHULTZ COMMENTS ON W. GERMANS KIDNAPPED IN NICARAGUA

LD150700 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, trying to whitewash crimes perpetrated by CIA mercenary gangs in Nicaragua, made absurd charges against the eight West German internationalist builders, who had been held by Somozista killers as hostages for 24 days.

Speaking at a press conference broadcast by the Worldnet TV network, Shultz claimed that the West Germans had been armed and participated in fighting against the contras.

While holding forth on their commitment to "war on international terrorism," the U.S. leaders did not move a finger to secure the release of the hostages, whose lives were in mortal danger.

We not only witnessed crimes perpetrated by American mercenaries in Nicaragua but were ourselves exposed to their violence, one of the builders, Dominik Niel, told journalists. According to him, the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the contras against the Nicaraguan people would have been impossible without the direct military support of the U.S. Administration.

Now that the hostages have been released thanks to the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government, U.S. Administration officials have begun to allege that the West Germans seized by the Somozistas had a "military status." That lie was rebutted by a Social Democratic deputy to the Bundestag, Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, who went out to Nicaragua to help secure the release of the hostages. He said at a press conference that all those people had been engaged in peaceful pursuits, assisting the Nicaraguans in rehabilitating the country.

WHITE HOUSE ATTEMPTING TO ILLEGALLY AID CONTRAS

OW142130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Aleksandr Serikov commentary]

[Text] White House machinations to give illegal aid to the Nicaraguan contras have been made public.

[Sherikov] Hello comrades. The desire to eliminate, as they say in the White House, the Nicaraguan danger is so great in Washington that the U.S. Administration is attempting to use all means possible to teach this goal, including deceiving the Congress and the public. THE MIAMI HERALD exposed Washington's machinations by informing the public that to get around the limitations placed by Congress, the administration is channeling weapons to the contras and planning its military strategy through a network of private functionaries acting under the supervision of the National Security Council and the CIA.

According to the newspaper, the contras have received almost $30 million through the channels of this so-called private network. Besides, since last summer the CIA has gradually resumed broadening its operations for providing aid to the counterrevolutionaries. In a short period of time the CIA has secretly made between $1.5 and $3 million available to the leaders of the contras.

One should not be surprised by such behavior from the White House. It is known that the $27 million allotted earlier had already been spent by March this year, and that the attempt to extract a further $100 million from Congress has not yet led to anything. It is also known that without U.S. aid, including military aid, the Nicaraguan contras, denied any other support, are doomed to failure. This is why the men in the White House are finding various private funds to help their brothers. This is precisely what the contras call the founders of the Fund of Democracy which includes Jean Kirkpatrick, known for her pathological hatred of the Sandinistas. She and her colleagues are fully aware that it is only for money that the renegades will wage their struggle against their own people.

Further Report

LD121738 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

"Despite congressional restrictions, the Reagan administration has continued secretly to assist anti-Sandinista rebels in finding weapons and plotting military strategy through a network of private operatives overseen by the National Security Council and the CIA," the newspaper MIAMI HERALD says.

The main role in organizing that system was played by Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a senior staff member at the NSC. According to the newspaper, "North was first told to organize a network of private supporters for the contras in 1984, when it became apparent Congress was about to end CIA involvement in the rebel movement." The AP reported that North had drawn up a plan for replacing direct CIA support with assistance through private individuals and third countries and that the plan had been approved personally by President Reagan.

Early in 1984, North told chiefs of one of the main counterrevolutionary groupings, the "Nicaraguan Democratic Forces," that the United States would continue its support regardless of the congressional refusal to appropriate funds. The more active agents of the U.S. Administration in the fulfilment of the North plan were retired General John Singlaub, head of the World Anti-Communist League, and Robert Owen, who until late May had been a paid consultant for the State Department's "Nicaraguan Humanitarian Assistance Office." "Singlaub became the de facto military adviser to the contras while Owen served as a secret conduit for messages, advice and funds," THE MIAMI HERALD noted. About 30 million dollars was raised by that "private network" to carry on an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS C. AMERICAN PEACE AGREEMENT

PM120856 Moscow IZVESYITA in Russian 9 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "The Culprit"]

[Text] A foreign ministers' conference on Central American problems has ended in Panamanian capital. Its participants, representing 13 Latin American states, focused attention on the new proposals prepared by the Contadora Group, which includes Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. They relate above all to questions connected with establishing arms control in the region and holding maneuvers involving foreign forces.

For nearly 3 and 1/2 years -- since their first meeting on the Panamanian island of Contadora -- representatives of the four countries have endeavored through peaceful negotiations to eliminate the explosive situation that has developed in the region as a result of the aggressive policy of the United States and its myrmidons against Nicaragua. The Contadora Group managed not only to arrange a dialogue among the Central American states, but also managed, 2 years ago, to elaborate a draft treaty that, was called the "Act of Peace." Seeking a political settlement in Central America, the Nicaraguan Government talked at the time of its willingess to sign this document.

Managua's position irritated official Washington, which, while saying that it supported the Contadora process, has not the slightest intention of abandoning its course of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government.

The White House immediately issued instructions to the regimes under its wing -- Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. After the slight embarrassment caused by the Nicaraguan decisions they quickly found their feet and said that they disagreed with the most important provisions of the "Act of Peace."

When determining their attitude toward the Contadora initiatives and even the political tone of their pronouncements, the three countries have kept an increasingly close eye on the movements of the Washington conductor's baton. The dialogue among the Central American countries had hardly been set up with the assistance of the Contadora Group before it repeatedly bagain to misfire.

But solidarity with the Contadora Group's actions strengthened on the continent and last year a support group was formed, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, which also participated in the Panama conference. In response to this the United States adopted an overtly obstructionist stance. Through Secretary of State Shultz the White House declared that in the event of the signing of the "Act of Peace" the United States would not stop giving military andother aid to the anti-Nicaraguan "contras."

The impression is that Washington intends to use diplomatic subterfuge in an effort to weaken Nicaragua's defense capability in the face of the threat of U.S. aggression and, at the same time, undermine its revolutionary gains inside the country. It was to that end -- not without prompting from the United States -- that "amendments" to the "Act of Peace" were put forward by the pro-American regimes, at the Panama meeting among other places.

As a sort of challenge to the Contadora process, the White House, with an anti-Nicaraguan speech by the President last Friday, began another round of pressure on Congress to extract agreement to $100 million of aid for the "contra" gangs. The Pentagon, according to an AFP report, has announced the start of the "Cabanas-86" military maneuvers only 17 km from the Nicaraguan border, involving 1,500 U.S. soldiers.

This is the militarist accompaniment arranged by the United States for the Panama conference, as if making it clear that the path of a peaceful political settlement in Central America is not for it. If once again no positive result was achieved within the framework of the Contadora process, the chief responsibility for this lies with the Washington administration.

ARTICLE LAMPOONS USIA DIRECTOR WICK

PM130733 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua: "Charles Wick -- 'Trumpet Player'"]

[Text] The career of Charles Wick, director of the USIA, cannot be called more than breathtaking. In fact, he started with a jazz band, composing sentimental songs and playing the trumpet, and now he heads an army of thousands of knights who engage in psychological warfare and compose far from sentimental fables. It is only to the trumpet that Mr Wick has remained true as before. However, even here there are obvious signs of giddiness. The fact of the matter is that Mr Wick has an inordinately high opinion of his ability to play the trumpet, whose sound, according to the biblical legend, caused the walls of ancient Jericho to fall down.

I am in no way exaggerating. Listen and decide for yourselves. The USIA director has recently come out with a whole series of statements in which he has publicized the "achievements" of his department in work aimed against the Soviet Union.

Wick has spoken with particular praise of the activity of VOA radio and the Worldnet television network, whose information, in his words, "is sowing the seeds of what could bring about the breakdown of the Soviet empire in the future." No more, no less!

As far as the seeds are concerned, Wick is right to a certain extent. His department, and primarily his favorite -- VOA and Worldnet -- are indeed engaged in a round-the-clock, year-round sowing campaign. The seeds they sow are poisoned with slander and misanthropy; they are the seeds of dissension among peoples. Finally, they sow dragon's teeth, advocating the aggressive course of American imperialism. But with regard to our "breakdown" Mr Wick has taken too deep a breath and, as musicians say, has tried to hit top C and gone off key.

At the same time as storming the walls of the "Soviet Jericho," the USIA director is also storming common sense. In the first instance he is boasting and in the second he is playing the hypocrite. Thus, for a while Wick began to play the champion of the "spirit of Geneva", which "attracts millions of Americans striving for a reduction in arms and more constructive relations" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Yes, the "spirit of Geneva" is indeed to the liking of millions of Americans. This is also confirmed by numerous public opinion polls. But certain gentlemen in Washington are clearly in low spirits because of this. As Reagan's loyal henchman -- the two men being bound by a 30-year friendship -- Wick is among them (he financed Reagan's election campaign and was the director of his inauguration ceremonies).

Wick is sufficiently cunning not to launch a frontal attack on the "spirit of Geneva." He is trying to emasculate it instead. "This concept," Wick says cunningly, "is elusive and ephemeral. It will move to the sidelines if it is not given form and more substance." As if in passing, Wick adds that it is the Soviet Union that is impeding the consolidation of the "spirit of Geneva," in particular by "sealing off channels of honest, ofjective information" -- information, of course, disseminated by the USIA and its director.

The form and substance given the "spirit of Geneva" by Washington can only be described as undermining it. We will not go deeply into the labyrinth of the story. We will limit ourselves to certain recent facts -- the actual U.S. refusal to observe the interim SALT I Treaty and SALT II agreement, its ill-intentioned continuation of nuclear tests, and its transfer of the arms race into space. All this, Mr Wick is by no means "ephemeral" but as visible and blatant as possible, like some examples of disinformation from your propaganda Jericho trumpets.

If someone has a problem he lets the world know about it. Wick and his masters are frightened by the truth about the Soviet Union, the truth of the ideas of peace and socialism, democracy, and progress. And so they try to suppress it (the lie is the most loathsome form of suppression). Yes, it is you who are afraid of our truth, Mr Wick. It is you, despite all your vows and assurances, who is impeding the strengthing of friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

And finally, the last thing. In his pronouncements, the USIA director persistently demands "reciprocity" from us. I can say right now that you will wait forever in vain for this. To a lie we will always respond with truth, to slander -- with exposure, and to inflammatory insinuations -- with an increased struggle for peace. And let the Jericho troubadours not cry out against us. Their business is trumpeting. In the literal and metaphorical senses of the word.

U.S. GROUP'S FUNDING OF DRA REBELS CRITICIZED

PM121532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ideological Saboteurs"]

[Text] New York, 6 Jun -- The so-called "National Foundation for Democracy," cobbled together by Washington to conduct ideological and political subversion abroad, has begun carrying out another subversive operation. This time its target is Democratic Afghanistan.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, the foundation has spent over $180,000 taken from the U.S. federal budget, on training "propagandists" from among the counterrevolutionary elements entrenched in Pakistan with the aim of conducting subversive activity against the DRA population.

Observers here believe that the sum of more than $180,000 already spent is only the beginning.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'MONOPOLIZE RELATIONS' WITH PRC

LD122301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1441 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Summary] Hu Yaobang is continuing his tour of Europe. After Britain, he will visit West Germany, France and Italy. Political observers say the very fact of the tour is significant. MAGYAR HIRLAP says the emphasis has shifted from developing relations with the United States toward a more independent policy. Judging by the U.S. press, this aspect has not been lost on Washington.

"In what the U.S. commentators are saying, there is a clearly discernable attitude not of worry and displeasure. Washington would like to monopolize relations with Beijing, and force it to play America's game. There is unconcealed annoyance there over facts testifying to the political, economic, and cultural ties existing between the PRC and the Soviet Union. But the widening of Beijing's relations with the countries of Western Europe is also not to Washington's liking; and U.S. press comment on the visit by the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee to east and Western Europe provides evidence of this."

FURTHER ON HU YAOBANG'S W. EUROPE TRIP

Completes U.K. Visit

OW141455 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the PRC Central Committee, has ended his 4-day visit to Britain. This visit, writes the TIMES, is the most important such visit ever by a high-ranking Chinese representative to our country.

On his last day in England, the Chinese guest made a trip to a number of towns along the Thames. The most significant event of the present visit was the signing of a memorandum on mutual understanding, notes the English press.

During his trip to Western Europe, Hu Yaobang will also visit the FRG, France, and Italy.

Cited on Arms Race

PM131459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in London"]

[Text] London, 12 Jun -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, gave a press conference here at the end of his official visit to Britain. Touching upon the situation in the world, he noted the increased tension in the international arena. Going on to talk about the well-known Chinese concept of the "inevitability of a new world war" put forward more than 10 years ago, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee called it "exaggerated and obsolete," adding that the concept should be amended taking the growth of antiwar forces and movements into account.

The PRC, Hu Yaobang stressed, "will not participate in an arms race, much less a nuclear arms race, under any circumstances." We advocate, he pointed out, the general prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and space arms. As for defense construction, China "does not intend to spend its limited foreign exchange reserves on large purchases of weapons and military hardware."

Meets FRG's Kohl

LD131254 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn June 13 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang, who came for an official visit here, had a meeting with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Questions pertaining to the situation in the world, possible prospects of development of trade and economic relations between the FRG and the People's Republic of China were discussed.

Hu Yaobang also had meetings with Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt, other politicians.

KIM IL-SONG LECTURE ON PARTY BUILDING CITED

PM130955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Experience of Building the Workers Party of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, has published a lecture by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, entitled "The Historical Experience of Building the WPK." It notes, in particular, that the development of the communist movement in Korea began under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, after the spread of Marxism-Leninism and the active emergence of the workers class into the arena of struggle.

Closely allied with the fraternal communist, workers and other progressive parties of the world under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, anti-imperialism, and independence, the WPK will continue its energetic struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and various forms of aggression and diktat for the peoples' independence.

Socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of our era and the decisive factor in mankind's development. The WPK has always devoted paramount attention to the development of friendship with socialist countries. The socialist countries are its class brothers struggling for joint aims and ideals. The WPK has made every effort to develop relations of friendship, cooperation, and close unity with socialist countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The WPK, Kim Il-song stresses, is struggling for lasting peace and security throughout the world. Together with the peace-loving peoples of the world, the party and peoples of the DPRK are waging a decisive struggle against the aggressive military intrigues of the imperialists, for the elimination of the threat of war, and in defense of peace in the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

DPRK AIDED ON RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

SK130727 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] An international scientific and technological seminar of broadcasting members and editors of the program on Russian-language lectures broadcast over radio and television was held in Moscow from 2 to 9 June under the slogan of [word indistinct] of peace and friendship. The seminar was attended by delegations from the socialist countries in Europe, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, and Finland.

The participants in the seminar exchanged their experiences in preparing Russian language lecture programs and saw several outstanding Russian lecture television programs prepared by some participating countries. The participants not only unanimously agreed with the opinion recommending the holding of such a seminar once every 3 to 4 years, but also indicated the significance and effectiveness of the seminar.

In an interview with a reporter of this station, Pak Tok-ho, (?deputy) director of [word indistinct] Bureau of the Korean Central Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee, who is heading the Korean delegation, said:

[Begin Pak Tok-ho recording] I first of all express deep thanks to the Soviet television and radio broadcasting committee authorities for inviting our delegation to the international scientific and technological seminar and for their hospitality. The friendly and cooperative relations between the broadcasting organs of our two countries have been favorably strengthening and developed since long ago.

In particular, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have been developed into a new epochal stage with the historic visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people. On the basis of this, the ties and cooperation between the broadcasting organs of the two countries have become livelier. We are very happy with this.

In the current seminar, our delegation exchanged many good experiences in preparing and airing the Russian lecture program over radio and television media.

Today, many countries are making mutual exchanges in the scientific, technological, and cultural fields. The airing of the Russian lecture program over radio and television media in our country is also aimed at strengthening such mutual exchanges and friendship with the Soviet Union.

In the seminar, our delegation saw many Russian lecture programs prepared by many foreign countries as well as the Soviet Union and exchanged opinions and views on this with the foreign delegations. This will greatly contribute to developing our Russian language lecture over radio and television media.

We have received much precious assistance from the Soviet state television and radio broadcasting committee in conducting Russian language lectures in our country. Even now, we are receiving much assistance from the Soviet Union.

[passage indistinct] In the current seminar, we have had many valuable experiences and will use these experiences in developing our Russian language lecture program in our country.

[passage indistinct] We will take the current opportunity to further expand and develop ties and cooperation in the educational broadcasting fields of the two countries by exchanging successful cases and experiences attained by Soviet television functionaries and by exchanging views on our Russian language lecture programs with them.

I take this opportunity to wish the Soviet broadcasting functionaries as well as the Soviet people new success in the struggle to build an advanced socialist society, upholding the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress. Thank you. [end recording]

JAPAN COMMITTEE NOTES ROK 'TORTURE' OF PRISONERS

LD151538 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Japanese Committee for Solidarity with Political Prisoners in South Korea has sent a message to dictator Chon Tu-hwan in a demand of immediate information on the fate of peoples who were arrested during the unprecedented-in-scope mass round-ups conducted by the Seoul secret political police in May this year. According to the press, almost thirteen thousand students, trade union activists, clergymen and other participants in the struggle for civil rights, against the pro-American regime were captured at that time within a space of several days. The whereabouts of most of them are not known up to now. The solidarity committee's statement emphasizes that the arrested are subjected to humiliations and refined tortures the purpose of which is to wrest false confessions of 'espionage' and 'subversive activity' from them.

MAINICHI DAILY NEWS points out that even an exact number of political prisoners has not been established up to now in South Korea where the disappearance of people and keeping people in custody without an official charge being brought against them have become a norm of life. Thus, the authorities for the second time already extend the term of the imprisonment of clergyman (Moon Ik-hwan), chairman of the highly authoritative federation of the mass movement for democracy and reunificaiton. His only guilt is that when delivering a lecture at Seoul University he had described [words indistinct] "glorious event in the history of Korea" the people's uprising in the city of Kwangju in May [words indistinct] had been cruelly suppressed by the punitive troops of Chon Tu-hwan.

The MAINICHI DAILY NEWS writes that tortures with the electric current, the deprivation of sleep and food, and beatings have become a usual thing in the prisons of the Seoul regime. The students and workers who are released are, as a rule, sent for reeducation to remote army garrisons where they find themselves at the mercy of fanatics from military counterintelligence. The New Democratic Party, the leading opposition force of South Korea, has already stated that it presses for the release of all political prisoners as conditions for any dialogue with the authorities.

JAPAN PLANS TO DEPLOY ANTISUBMARINE AIRCRAFT

LD131028 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 13 TASS -- Under the pretext of alleged "threat from the north", the Japanese Defence Agency plans to deploy 20 modernized antisubmarine warfare aircraft, R-3c, arming each of them with a dozen "Phoenix" air-to-air missiles. The missiles, capable of hitting targets 130 miles away, will allow the aircraft, according to the plans of the Japanese top brass, to fight not only with submarines but also with bombers of the possible enemy. According to preliminary estimations, the new militaristic preparations will cost the Japanese taxpayer an additional 400 billion yen.

INDIA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

LD131725 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- India's Minister for External Affairs and Trade V.P. Shiv Shankar arrived here today on a brief business visit.

At the airport he was welcomed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

The welcoming party included India's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR Ch. V. Ranganathan.

Confers With Gorbachev

LD141656 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today received India's External Relations Minister V.P. Shiv Shankar, who handed him a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

In their warm and friendly conversation the sides voiced their mutual satisfaction with the high level, many-sided character and international significance of traditional relations of trust, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. The leadership of the two countries, they noted, intend to continue to contribute in every way to the broadening and development of precisely such relations.

Proceeding from the fact that Soviet-Indian cooperation is becoming an ever more beneficial and constructive factor of the current world situation, the sides discussed a broad range of urgent problems of international security, disarmament and development and also bilateral contacts. They informed each other of priority domestic and foreign policy matters now in the focus of attention of the Soviet and Indian leadership. They were unanimous that strict and consistent respect for the national characteristic features and rights constituted one of the foundations of the unity, strength and social progress of multinational states. They stressed the inadmissibility of foreign intervention in the settlement of such problems and in internal affairs in general. Terrorism and encouragement of terrorism constitute an especially disgusting form of such intervention with a view to destabilizing the domestic socio-political structures of states.

In our age, Mikhail Gorbachev noted, the historical destinies of the Soviet Union and India are related and this, along with the will of the two peoples and their mutual affection, constitutes an objective and sound foundation of solidarity and mutual understanding between the two great countries and feeds the deep roots of their friendly relations.

Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated the Soviet Union's constant respect for the independent foreign policy course of the Indian leadership and for the choice of independent road of development being followed by the Indian people.

The authoritative role played in world affairs by the Non-aligned Movement, which now is in the crucial stage of its activity, was noted and the Soviet Union's positive view of the initiatives and efforts of the "New Delhi Six" in favour of peace and disarmament was reiterated.

Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed friendly greetings to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and wished the Indian people to overcome difficulties and to make further progress and ensure the firm unity and territorial integrity of their great state.

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

TV Reports Shevardnadze Talks

LD141920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze had a meeting today with Indian minister of external affairs and commerce, Shiv Shankar. The ministers expressed satisfaction with the high level and dynamic nature of the development of bilateral relations on the solid basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Between the USSR and India, the 15th anniversary of which will be marked in August this year.

The attention of the Indian minister was drawn to the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives, which, if implemented, would lead to a genuine breakthrough in the development of the international situation. These aims are also served by the program limiting armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, recently adopted at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

On the Indian side a high appraisal of the Soviet peace initiatives was given. Shiv Shankar emphasized in particular the importance, richness, and fruitful nature of the conversation held with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Comrade Shevardnadze noted the positive contribution made by India and the other states in the "Delhi Six", and of the Nonaligned Movement, to the common efforts to guarantee world peace and security.

Ranganathan, the Indian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Later, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of Shiv Shankar, at which they exchanged speeches.

Shevardnadze Dinner Speech

LD142151 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1853 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 June (TASS) -- Mankind is currently going through a highly dangerous time. And it is extremely important to break unfavorable trends in the development of the international situation and to stop the world sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated here today by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs during a speech at a luncheon in honor of V.P. Shiv Shankar, the Indian minister of external affairs and commerce.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries recently submitted a whole number of proposals directed at reversing the arms race and arranging peaceful cooperation between states with different social structures. At the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest Warsaw Pact states came forward with another far-reaching initiative -- a program for large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armament in Europe, the minister said.

"The fact that the stances of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India on the principal issues of world politics either coincide or are close, cannot fail to arouse profound satisfaction," stressed Eduard Shevardnadze.

We are reassured and delighted by your country's support for the Soviet peace initiatives, and by the growing interaction between our states in tackling today's major problems -- preventing a nuclear disaster and strengthening universal security, he continued. The Soviet Union and India cooperate closely and productively on global, regional, and bilateral levels.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that in 2 months the Soviet Union and India will mark the 15th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation. "The path trodden jointly by our countries in the years since the signing of the treaty provides a cogent example of how fruitfully and widely relations between states with differing social structures can develop, if both sides display goodwill and in practice take account of each other's interests," said the minister.

Shankar Dinner Speech

LD142201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1926 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 June (TASS) -- "The conversation which took place today with Mikhail Gorbachev on a broad range of matters was highly fruitful. It took place in the traditional atmosphere of warmth and cordiality and was another step forward in the framework of a traditional exchange of opinions on matters relating to the international situation and other problems which are of mutual interests."

This was stated by V.P. Shin Shankar, Indian minister for external affairs and commerce. He made a speech here today at a luncheon given in his honor by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Touching on the world situation, V.P. Shin Shankar said that the continuing accumulation of nuclear arms poses a threat to the existence of mankind. India and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole have always consistently come out in favor of universal and complete disarmament at the earliest possible date. The huge resources spent on the arms race should be direcred at accomplishing pressing tasks -- the fight to eliminate poverty, hunger, diseases and backwardness, V.P. Shiv Shankar stressed.

Recalling that together with another five countries India had appealed for a halt to nuclear weapons tests and the adoption of immediate measures to prevent the arms race in space, the minister stressed that India learned with satisfaction of the USSR's positive reaction to this appeal by world public opinion. "General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January was a highly bold and timely manifestation of the very highest state wisdom," he emphasized.

Touching on the situation on the South Asian subcontinent, the minister noted that India is consistently undertaking steps to develop good-neighborly relations in the region on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual advantage, and noninterference in internal affairs. Only on this basis can countries be guaranteed joint prosperity, and the full realization of the opportunities they have for development, emphasized V.P. Shiv Shankar.

Seen Off at Airport

LD151810 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- India's Minister of External Affairs and Commerce V.P. Shiv Shankar left the Soviet Union today. He was staying in the USSR on a brief business visit.

The Indian minister was seen off from the aiport in Moscow by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, other officials.

Visit Termed 'Very Successful'

LD160816 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] New Delhi June 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydahsin reports:

Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of external affairs and trade, said in New Delhi Airport upon his arrival from Moscow, where he was staying on a short working visit, that his meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev was vastly important and very successful.

He told TASS that at the meeting in Moscow the sides reiterated that India and the USSR held identical views both on questions of bilateral relations and on regional and international problems. Shiv Shankar spoke highly of the Soviet Unoin's latest peace initiatives, primarily, of those in the field of nuclear disarmament.

He stressed that the new proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member countries and all European states would be considered by the West in the same constructive spirit on which they were put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries. A positive response to these proposals would meet the interests of the whole of mankind, the Indian minister emphasized.

GORBACHEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN PHILIPPINES

PM111517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anthology of M.S. Gorbachev Speeches Published in the Philippines"]

[Text] Manila, 7 Jun -- The Philippines has published in English an anthology of selected speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev under the general title "Time for Peace." Addressing a formal ceremony on this occasion, Minister of Local Government Aquilino Pimentel noted that these documents devote great attention to the important problem affecting the destiny of everyone, curbing the lethal nuclear arms race. In the present complex international situation, the minister pointed out, great significance is attached to the Soviet leader's statements on the need for coordinated efforts to ensure favorable international conditions for the peaceful and sovereign development of all nations -- large nations and small, like the Philippines -- in the interests of progress for all mankind. The interest of the Philippine public, in the words of A. Pimentel, will be stimulated by M.S. Gorbachev's speeches on issues relating to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region where, as the Soviet leader notes, any disputes can be resolved by political means at the negotiating table and without the use of force.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH PHILIPPINES NOTED

PM130739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by I. Kovalev: "Good Fruit"]

[Text] Manila -- 2 June is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of the Philippines.

Ten years of relations is not very many. However, even over such a short period of time important work has been done for mutual knowledge and for the development of multilateral ties between our two countries, thousands of kilometers away from each other. Today the signs of Soviet-Philippine contacts in the most diverse spheres are evident to many Filipinos.

Two if not three Soviet vessels per week enter ports here: container carriers, dry cargo ships, and passenger liners. They are serviced here by the "Filso" joint Philippine-Soviet company. During the last 2 years the Philippines has been visited by concert groups from Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Lithuania, and the RSFSR. An agreement on the exchange of information between TASS and the Philippine Government Information Agency was signed recently. The Philippine National Library has opened an exhibition of Soviet periodicals....

And here is another report of particular significance for the future development of ties between our countries. 15 May saw the latest graduation from Russian language courses at the USSR Cultural Center in Manila. I talked with one of the students, a young doctor named Fidel Ventura. For 2 years he has been attending courses in the evening after work -- the courses have been going for 5 years now. "For us Filipinos the Russian language is important as a means of communication, but above all as a means of gaining knowledge about your country," Fidel says. "I can read your journals and books. Only now have I understood how falsely the life and history of the Soviet people are depicted in the Western press."

Another of Fidel Ventura's interests is Russian songs. They have been a real discovery for him: Never before did he think that song could "draw fraternity and friendship together in one feeling" in this way.

With regard to trade and economic relations, as the Phillipine Government stresses, it considers the USSR to be a long-term partner. It must be said that at present the volume and range of trade between the two countries clearly do not correspond to the potential. The USSR pruchases coconut oil in the Philippines and provides that country with coal and chemical industry products. But there are a number of obstacles in the way of expanding trade. One of these is the fact that the Philippines is experiencing an economic crisis.

The new Philippines Government is drawing up an extensive program of measures to improve the economy and is feeling optimistic. The country's natural and human resorueces and the high degree of professionalism of its scientific, technical, and engineering cadres and its specialists in the trade and industry sector are a great potential for the future. Philippine business circles follow with interest, in particular, the economic development of the Soviet Far East, because it promises great prospects for expanding deliveries to those regions of various commodities from Pacific countries, including the Philippines.

CURRENT PHILIPPINE POLITICAL SCENE VIEWED

PM121311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Yu. Sholmov: "The Philippines: Changes in the Archipelago"]

[Text] It is a little over 3 months since the change of power in the Philippines. The tumultuous events of last February reflect the regrouping of forces which has taken place within the national haute bourgeoisie. The leading figure in the old regime -- F. Marcos, who, according to the Washington administration, was incapable of safeguarding U.S. military political and economic interests in the Philippines any longer -- was forcibly removed from the post of head of state after the presidential election and taken out of the country. The operation had been arranged in advance in the United States: During the past 2 years the Philippines have been the object of financial and economic discrimination on the part of the U.S. Administration and the transnational corporations that have been refusing the Republic credit and loans, boycotting its export goods, and trying to discredit it morally and politically in the press.

At the moment power in the Philippines is in the hands of a coalition comprising the former opposition United Nationalist Democratic Opposition [as published], Nacionalista Party, Liberal Party, and Philippine Democratic Party. By taking advantage of the mood of protest and anger, that had been building up for years among broad strata of the population as a response to the ruthless exploitation of Filipinos by foreign monopolies, the lawlessness, and corruption, the coalition managed to considerably strengthen its position at the elections.

The country's new leadership, headed by President C. Aquino, has revised a number of juridical acts on legislative and executive power and has reorganized and purged the state apparatus. These measures are also geared to consolidating the coalition's positions and stabilizing the complex situation in the archipelago.

The problems of the Muslim separatist movement in the south, actions by armed rebels, and many other problems have still to be resolved. The financial and economic situation in the country remains acute. Most industrial sectors are operating at less than 50 percent capacity. Some 70 percent of the population is living below the official poverty line. Unemployment is increasing. Only 40 percent of the people who are employed work a full week. The Government is gravely concerned about the foreign debt which exceeds $27 billion. It will need more than $2 billion, or nearly one-half of the total export income, to pay the interest on the debt in 1986.

Foreign monopoly capital, which dominates the Philippine economy, is demanding, in exchange for new loans and credit, that the Government adopt measures which would result in the abandonment of plans to set up national industry, a limit on state involvement in the country's economic life, and the perpetuation of its role as an agrarian and raw material appendage of the imperialist powers.

Expounding the basic guidelines for the new Government's foreign policy, Vice President S. Laurel said that although the country is bound by the terms of existing military agreements with the United States, it is dedicated, in international affairs, to a policy of genuine independence. This means that the Philippines will decide its own destiny and not play the part of a nuclear hostage. The Philippine leaders are giving public assurances that when the agreement on U.S. military bases in the archipelago expires in 1991 they will make their own decision on the future of the bases. This pronouncement can clearly be seen as a desire on the part of the new administration to take into account the mounting antiwar mood in the country and the Filipinos' determination to achieve genuine sovereignty.

Representatives of the C. Aquino government have declared their commitment to continued Soviet-Philippine cooperation on the basis of earlier agreements. The Soviet Union has also confirmed that its friendly line vis-a-vis the Philippines remains unchanged and that it is prepared to further develop equal and mutually advantageious bilateral ties.

Manila shares our concern for the deterioration of the world situation and notes the special importance of the package of Soviet peace initiatives, primarily the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international security and the program to eliminate mass destruction weapons before the end of the current century. There was interest in the Philippines in the Soviet Government's statement on questions pertaining to Asian-Pacific region countries' security and cooperation. The Republic's government attaches great importance to the implementation of the idea, expressed by a number of ASEAN countries, of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

Bilateral cultural ties between the Philippines and the USSR have also been further developed. In particular, in the past three months the country has seen events such as an exhibition of the works of the well-known Philippine artist Manuel D. Baldemor, "Russian Impressions," which he created following a visit to the Soviet Union, a Soviet movie week, and a "Sport -- the Ambassador of Peace" photographic exhibition.

In June the Philippines celebrates the 40th anniversary of the reestablishment of its independence. During that time Filipinos have managed to cast off many of the trammels inherited from the colonialist past. They are entering the fifth decade aware of the need to continue the struggle to achieve genuine freedom and establish a fitting place in the family of equal nations.

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIA'S GENERAL DZHUROV IN MOSCOW

Meets With Sokolov, Marshals

PM131339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Bulgarian military delegation headed by Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, arrived in the Soviet Union 12 June for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Bulgarian military delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin; Army General I.N. Shkadov; and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

M. Yotov, Bulgaria's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the Soviet Union, were also in the welcoming party.

The state flags of Bulgaria and the USSR were flying at the airport. An honor guard was lined up on the tarmac and the state anthems of the two countries were played.

Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, received the report from the commander of the honor guard and reviewed the lineup of Soviet servicemen.

On the same day a meeting was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army Gen D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense. In the course of a warm, friendly conversation, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation were on the Soviet side Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers, Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; and also Admiral Yu.P. Grishin.

On the Bulgarian side were Colonel General Kh. Dobrev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General M. Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; other members of the Bulgarian military delegation, and M. Yotov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov gave a dinner in honor of Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense.

The Bulgarian military delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and at the G. Dimitrov monument. The Bulgarian guests were accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District.

Travels to Minsk

LD151220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] The military delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Army Gen Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of national defense, was in Minsk on 14-15 June. Today, a meeting took place between Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, and Dzhurov. During the conversation, the visitor was told about the republic's achivements within the family of fraternal Soviet peoples, the development of its economy, science and culture, the activities of party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the social and economic program of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Bulgarian minister of national defense gave thanks for the warm meeting, expressed satisfaction with the constantly strengthening friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, and wished the working people of Belorussia new successes in all spheres of life. Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, members of the People's Republic of Bulgaria military delegation, and other officials took part in the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual understanding.

On the same day, a meeting took place in the Belorussian Military District. Dzhurov and members of his delegation visited military units and attended a rally of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and combat fellowship.

PZPR ORGANIZATIONS END DRAFT PROGRAM DISCUSSION

PM121347 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Draft PZPR Program"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun -- The discussion of the draft PZPR Program, that has now ended, demonstrated intense activity not only in the party, but also in society. It was an important stage in the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said. Summing up the discussion by the entire party and the entire people, he noted that every primary party organization had devoted at least two meetings to the examination of the document. There were a number of ideological and theoretical conferences on all sections of the draft program. There were person-to-person talks with practically all PZPR members and candidate members and with nonparty people.

H. Bednarski stressed that the decisions of fraternal party congresses, above all the 27th CPSU Congress and the new edition of the CPSU Program approved by it, were of great significance in terms of the progress of the discussion. The rich experience of its elaboration was extensively utilized during the preparation of our own document.

The debate participants focused attention on questions pertaining to the class nature of the PZPR Program and the working class' leading role in socialist transformations. Many speakers put forward the idea of attaching paramount significance to the ideas of social justice in socialist relations: Ensuring that pay depends on the worker's contribution, that public and individual consumption are interdependent, ensuring the development of public health and education, and to struggle against unearned income and distortions in the private sector.

In the foreign policy sphere the debate participants supported the party's program provisions. It was stressed that it should be based on alliance, friendship, and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The struggle for peace and against the threat of war created by imperialism's policy and actions remains the chief foreign policy task. There was full support for the historic mission of socialism as proclaimed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Although the discussion has come to an end, work on the main party document continues, the PZPR Central Committee secretary pointed out. Enriched with observations and suggestions made during the discussion; the draft program will be examined and ratified by the commissions, the Politburo, and the next PZPR Central Committee plenum. It will then be sent to the 10th congress delegates for further study and consultations with party bodies.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS ON JOINT PEACE EFFORT

AU231257 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 pp 1,2

[Interview given by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin to TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Zbigniew Lesnikowski in Warsaw: "We Will Defend Peace Through a Joint Effort" -- date not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] An official seven-man delegation of Soviet parliamentarians has visited Poland for several days at the invitation of the PPR Sejum Presidium. The delegation was headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs commission of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A TRYBUNA LUDU representative asked Comrade M. Zimyanin for an interview. Here is the text of it.

[Lesnikowski] Several weeks have already passed since the end of the 27th CPSU Congress, a congress which laid down the strategy for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country of the Soviets. What preliminary assessment, Comrade Secretary, do you give to the implementation of the congress resolutions?

[Zimyanin] The term acceleration indeed conveys the broadest sense of our development strategy worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress. This applies especially to the economy and to its intensification based on such factors as scientific-technological progress, increased productivity, and better organization and discipline. This requires a profound technical reconstruction of the economy, apart from which we also need a restructuring of the management system and -- what is most important -- of our way of thinking, in other words that which we call the pyschology of human approach toward new tasks.

Here I have in mind an increase in technological culture in cities and rural areas and an improvement to the system of educating and upbringing the young generation, thus preparing people to work under the new conditions which involve a highly mechanized and automated production and the introduction of new technologies, in other words everything that determines a qualitatively new stage in the Soviet Union's economic development.

But please notice that the word acceleration does not only apply to the economy. It also involved profound changes in all spheres of social life. It involves, among other things, greater concern for a rise in working people's material and cultural standards of living and the development of our statehood and socialist democracy. The CPSU is also devoting a lot of attention to consolidating the alliance of the workers class, peasants, and intelligentsia, and to perpetuating fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union. We have recorded all this in the 27th congress documents. Now the point is to translate it into the language of specific tasks facing every party organization and every communist.

This purpose was served by plenary sessions of party cells in the republics, krays, and oblasts. Right now there are meetings of factory primary party organizations, where the congress decisions are being carefully examined. The general support for these decisions is illustrated by the numerous initiatives concerning production put forth by workforces, as well as the promising economic results for the first quarter of this year, when industrial output rose by 6.7 percent and productivity and other factors also increased, all of which illustrates the increased efficiency of the entire economy.

Of course all this is merely the beginning, but I believe we have made a good start to the new 5-year period.

[Lesnikowski] A lot of space in the 27th congress documents is occupied by matters concerning people's rule, in other words a further improvement in socialist democracy, the system of self-government, and the activity of Soviet representative bodies. As a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, what can you say about the chief tasks in this sphere?

[Zimyanin] The main task is to guarantee an even greater participation by the working masses in resolving all problems of socioeconomic development. The point in particular is to increase the role of the soviets, from the USSR Supreme Soviet right down to local representative bodies. We are making these bodies more active concerning such matters as improving the education system, raising the standard of Soviet science, developing culture and artistic activity, and so on.

These are very responsible tasks. The scale of housing construction is clearly illustrated by the plan to guarantee every Soviet family its own apartment within the next 15 years. Right now we are reforming our higher education system. We are undertaking a lot of activity aimed at improving society's health, protecting the environment, and achieving progress in science and technology. In each of these spheres, representative bodies and various self-government bodies have very much to say, and we want them to say even more.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, and Soviet Government have adopted several exceedingly important legal instruments concerning, among other things, the development of the agricultural-food complex, chemical industry, and electronics within the machine and tool industries. I am giving these examples in order to show the verve and initiative that are accompanying the implementation of our party's program.

[Lesnikowski] The verve and initiative, and at the same time the Soviet party and state's principle-minded approach toward modern international problems are also illustrated by your foreign policy. The latest Soviet disarmament initiatives are gaining the wide support of peace-loving public opinion and are permitting, in my view, a more hopeful view of the future development of world relations than in previous years. Do you share this cautious optimism?

[Zimyanin] I not only share it. I quite simply believe that with the joint effort of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and with all progressive forces in the world we will prevent war and defend peace. This is the very intention of the program, announced on 15 January by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, of ridding the world of nuclear weapons in this century and preventing the militarization of space. This program was expounded at the 27th CPSU Congress and enriched with later initiatives such as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to reduce weapons in Europe, which he made at the SED congress in Berlin.

We are conducting a consistent Leninist policy which suits the interests of all peoples. But the world is still not free from danger. Lately we have even been observing a certain growth in tension caused by aggressive steps taken by imperialism, especially American imperialism, which is not relinquishing its policy of diktat, armed provocations, and arms race spiral.

We are opposing this race. Not sparing our strength, we will continue our peace policy fully convinced as to the correctness of our line.

[Lesnikowski] You are heading a group of Soviet parliamentarians who are visiting our country at a time of intense preparations for the 10th PZPR congress. What are you impressions from your visit that is coming to an end, and how in the light of this visit do you view the relations joining our parties, states, and peoples?

[Zimyanin] Soviet society is monitoring the development of socialist Poland with attention and great feeling. We are pleased tht the Polish economy has improved and that the people are rapidly uniting themselves around the PZPR. We believe that the 10th PZPR Congress will open a new stage in the development of your country, its productive forces, sdience, culture, and social energy.

The visit by our delegation at the invitation of the PPR Sejm Presidium coincides with celebrations of the 41st anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. It was then that the Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms that lay at the roots of our friendship and cooperation was born out of the joint battle. We are developing this cooperation in all spheres -- the economy, science, and culture. A strong impulse for it was provided by the meetings between the leaders of both countries, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, which confirmed the unity of both parties and peoples. The Soviet people firmly believe in the further development of comprehensive cooperation with fraternal Poland. Our cooperation is being constantly enriched with new forms. One of them is the direct contact between both countries' ministries, enterprises, and institutions, as well as between specific voivodships and republics.

During our present visit we toured several voivodships, cities, and workplaces, where we encountered sincere friendship toward the Soviet Union, our party, and Comrade Mikhail gorbachev. There were many such meetings, and all of them made the best impression on us.

We are particularly grateful that our group was received by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, who acquainted us with the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful development of contacts between both our parliaments. All in all, I regard my visit to Poland as thoroughly positive. We are returning to our country full of the conviction that we are joined by unbreakable ties of firendship and that Soviet-Polish cooperation possesses good prospects. Please convey via TRYBUNO LUDU our sincere greetings to its readers and to the communists and all working people in fraternal Poland.

[Lesnikowski] Thank you for the interview.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CSSR REACTION TO CHERNOBYL

PM100939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent Ye. Yakovlev: "Far From Chernobyl; How the Czechoslovak Friends Reacted to the Accident at the Nuclear Power Station"]

[Text] Prague -- Probably I can no longer count how many times I have driven the Moscow-Minsk-Warsaw-Prague route. The other day, setting off again for my workplace after a period of leave, I thought: Would it be the same as usual on that familiar road? I was expecting to encounter a radiation check. But there was none. There was no need for one there. Everything was the same as usual. Busloads of tourists pulling up at the border and heavy refrigerator trucks loaded with food, their horns blaring... Warsaw was wearing its summer clothes and was as bustling as Moscow -- trays of ripe tomatoes and choice green vegetables being displayed in the street...

Then I came to the first Czechoslovak city -- Nachod. A stone's throw from Lake Rozkos. Bathing there really is a delight. It began earlier than usual this year: The verdant carpet of the meadows that come down to the sandy shore are crowded with families with children.

...It was on the same day, but in the center of Prague, that five Western "tourists" were furtively distributing leaflets. The leaflets, coarse, almost weightless quarto-size paper, had been smuggled in. They called for an end to the development of nuclear energy and warning: Do not lie on the grass, do not drink milk, and do not eat fresh vegetables -- if worse comes to the worse, manage with last year's crop...

This is what happened. At 1100 hours on 29 April measuring instruments at the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station registered an increase in the background radiation in the atmosphere. The government commission on nuclear power, under whose auspices a nuclear safety inspectorate has been operating for 4 years now, met immediately.

"A report from the Soviet Union and data obtained at 20 points in Czechoslovakia show quite clearly that the increase in radioactivity does not pose a threat to people's health," commission chairman Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, said. "For example, in the sixties, when nuclear tests were being carried out in the atmosphere, the environmental pollution was more significant... Emergency measures? There was no need for them. The task was to monitor the situation."

A countrywide monitoring system, designed for such situations, went into operation. All organizations that observe the state of the environment -- health and hydrometeorological stations, measuring instruments at nuclear power stations and water supply centers -- were linked up. The radiation center at the Prague Institute of Health and Epidemiology received twice-daily measurement and analysis data. The processed results were immediately reported to the government. The situation might change, for example, as a result of rain. There was no rain in most parts of Czechoslovakia at the beginning of May. Where it did rain cattle were put on dry feed. "The monitoring system also ensured a general food check. First and foremost, of course, baby food," Dana Zuskova, chief hygienist of the Czech Socialist Republic, said. "We only had to ban fresh sheep's milk products. Sheep consume as much grass as cattle, but provide only one-tenth the amount of milk. So there was an increased presence of iodine 131 in it. The ban stayed until the end of May. An analysis of cow's milk gave no grounds for fear. But we based our calculations on a child drinking three liters of milk per day."

"Three liters a day -- isn't that a lot?"

"My son drinks that much... Although he is 17 now... What is more, everywhere the conditions of cow's milk accorded with the norms laid down by the WHO. But even in cases where the iodine level reached 50 percent of the norm the milk was sent to the cheese producers. Cheeses spend more than three months maturing and are absolutley 'clean.'"

The situation has now normalized, but the monitoring system is still operating. The radiation center is receiving data on the state of the environment from seven points in the Soviet Union: Oster (near Kiev), Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, Rakhov (Transcarpathian Oblast), and Kishinev. The center's leader, Dr Emil Kunz, has been dealing with radiation problems for more than 30 years. For a solid month or more this specialist and other scientists at the center have been on virtual 24-hour watch, monitoring the teletype machines and computers and carrying out analyses of samples of foodstuffs. The white plastic cups stand in a row. They contain rainwater and drinking water, milk and malt, vegetables, soil, and air filters.... All this will be put in the chamber. They will be analyzed today and new samples will arrive tomorrow.

Czechoslovakia is sometimes called the heart of Europe -- and this is not just a poetic image. There is probably no other country on the continent which feels all its winds -- good and bad -- so strongly. This occasion was no exception.

Contrary to the clear data and the scientific calculations, television and radio broadcasts from neighboring capitalist countries were each day making directly opposite claims, attempting to intimidate and unnerve people. Did the people behind the broadcasts know what had actually happened? Certainly. On 6 May, at a WHO congress in Copenhagen, Dr Kunz talked about the situation in Czechoslovakia. It was correctly observed that the situation should be evaluated on the basis of measurements, not in accordance with the princple of the position of political frontiers.

Before the EEC placed a discriminatory ban on goods from seven socialist countries, food continued to arrive in the West from Czechoslovakia and none of it was sent back, despite careful checks. That is not counting the trucks which were sent back from Italy the day after the AES accident carrying meat from rabbits which had been slaughtered ... before it all happened. Worried about the safety of employees, the U.S. Embassy in Prague invited a well-known U.S. professor and radiation expert over. He was shown all the data and he had a conversation with government commission chairman Gerle. There is no direct danger to people's health -- that was the U.S. expert's conclusion.

The Czechoslovak news media countered the provocative propaganada. Zuskova, Kunz, and other specialists wrote in the papers and appeared on television. The radiation center is still open to anyone wishing to be examined. But few people have turned up. They bring food products and vegetables from their gardens for analysis. Once some Austrian television journalists visited the center. The analysis results did not convince them until monitoring staff chief Ivan Bucina ate before their very eyes a radish which had been checked. These "sensational pictures" were shown on Austrian television.

But there is no doubt that there are situations where excessive caution should not raise a smile. The problem of preparing the populace psychologically for possible radioactivity changes is exercising the minds of everyone we have talked to of late. This is one of the lessons of Chernobyl, if we talk about it from a humanitarian rather than speculative political viewpoint.

"Psychology and radiation is a most acute modern problem, in my view," Kunz observed. "Protective measures cannot be employed without considering it. Calculations have shown that in the present situation there has been vi[illegible]ly no threat to the health of pregnant women. Nevertheless... If we advised pregant women not to go out, it would result in many unnecessary artificial abortions. Often people do not understand the difference between direct exposure to radiation and the presence of radioactive substances in food. Many people were worried when the radiaiton level rose somewhat (compared to the natural level). But they did not know that in Mexico, for example, the normal, natural radiation level is about 10 times higher than in Czechoslovakia. Incompetence and ignorance in this sphere usually result in two extremes: a scornful attitude toward the danger or else panic. Where there are no grounds for it, what is more."

"The development of nuclear energy will continue," Gerle said. "Perhaps our journalists were not entirely correct when, after the Chernobyl accident, they set about recalling the whole sequence of nuclear power station accidents. It seems to me that it is more important to talk about the way protective measures are improving as science and technology develop."

Life confirms its own truths. One of the best known is: A friend in need is a friend indeed. I want to talk briefly -- there is not room for a full account -- of the heartfelt understanding, of the human sympathy in Czechoslovakia at the news of the Chernobyl accident.

RUDE PRAVO (the first of the European papers) published a commentary by its chief editor Zdenek Horeni exposing the lies and speculation on the respect of the Soviet Union.

At the beginning of May Soviet medics needed apparatus for direct [edinovremennoye] blood transfusion. The request arrived in Prague in the middle of the day, but by the end of the day 50,000 sets of equipment were ready to be sent. R. Piskoppel, deputy Soviet trade representative, contacted the Czech Socialist Republic Ministry of Public Health leadership asking for the bill. The answer was: "There can be no question of payment -- it is our common misfortune. What else can we do to help?"

Many people have been contacting the Soviet Embassy in Prague recently. Patients are being offered beds at the Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion. A doctor calls: "I am on leave and would like to spend the time working at Chernobyl." Trade union and youth union organizations are prepared to take children from the Ukraine and Belorussia for the summer. A higher technical school professor turns up: "We have made some quick-hardening cement. We have 40 metric tons so far, we can produce another 1,000 in a month."

Letters too. "I want to say that I am prepared to help not only materially, but at the accident, "Milan Hlavacek writes from Litomusl." I am no expert in the sphere of nuclear technology. I am prepared to do any work. I believe you are getting many letters like this one. But I want you to know that offer is serious and honest."

A good word is always welcome -- especially in times of trouble. Good deeds are doubly welcome.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES UK ENVOY 13 JUNE

LD131831 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Announcer-read report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Cart Ledge, UK ambassador to Moscow, at the latter's request. In the conversation, certain international problems of mutual interest and practical steps toward the further development of Soviet-British relations were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION BEGINS CYPRUS TALKS

LD131606 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Nicosia June 13 TASS -- Negotiations opened here today between a delegation of the USSR Foreign Minstry and representatives of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cyprus, headed by general director of the Foreign Ministry Andreas Mavromatis.

A spokesman for the Government of Cyprus has said that the aim of the negotiations is to discuss the Cyprus issue, including the Soviet proposals for solving the international aspect of the problem. The accord on the visit, he said, was reached in Moscow during negotiations between Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou and Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES FINNISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM131057 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by V. Kopytin: "Under the Slogans of Peace and Labor"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 2 Jun -- The 13th Finnish Central Trade Union Organization [SAK], Congress opened here today.

S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, extended cordial greetings to the congress delegates and guests on behalf of Soviet trade unions. He noted that Soviet-Finnish trade union cooperation, which originated between the AUCCTU and the SAK, increases with every year. A large role in strengthening this cooperation is played by the Soviet-Finnish Permanent Trade Union Commission, which has operated successfully for almost 3 decades.

The AUCCTU chairman stated that in recent years relations between the two countries' trade unions have reached a qualitatively new, higher level. Important work is done by the joint Working Group of Soviet and Finnish Trade Unions for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation, set up 3 years ago. The trade unions have made a substantial contribution to the joint construction and development of large industrial installations on the territories of both countries. The exchange of experience between Soviet and Finnish trade unions on topical issues of trade union activity is of mutual benefit. The AUCCTU and the SAK were the first to begin holding the mass trade union meetings that have become an important channel of communication and mutual understanding.

We regard it as an important result of our ties, the speaker said, that they have become a vital factor of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness, whose firm foundation is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

AUCCTU-SAK relations are important not only for the USSR and Finland. They are a good example of fraternal cooperation between trade unions operating under different social conditions. They convincingly confirm the possibility of dialogue between East and West. This dialogue is particularly necessary today, when mankind is faced with the problem of how and by what means to preserve world peace.

The AUCCTU chairman stressed that the numerous peace initiatives are aimed at preventing the use of nuclear weapons and averting a nuclear conflict. This aim is pursued by the Soviet Union's program for disarmament and the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. This is also the purpose of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions and of the Soviet Union's support for the formation of nuclear weapon-free zones, including in northern Europe.

In conclusion, the AUCCTU chairman wished great success to the congress in its work and to the SAK in all its activity, and prosperity and peace to the working people of friendly Finland.

TIES WITH FRANCE VIEWED BEFORE MITTERRAND'S VISIT

LD132214 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] President Francois Mitterand will travel to the USSR in the first 2 weeks of July for an official visit, it was announced in Moscow and Paris. This visit will form part of the Soviet-French summit dialogue, already marked last October by an important event, Mikhail Gorbachev's trip to France. It would be no exaggeration to say that the dangerous international situation urgently demands some responsible, well thought-out actions by all the states. The USSR and France, these two influential countries, permanent members of the UN Security Council, can contribute to the stabilization of the situation and a retreat from confrontation in favor of detente. What problems are at the origin of the special concerns of the Soviets and the French? Certainly, first of all, is that of curbing of the arms race and reducing nuclear potentials.

The USSR is in favor of a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons between now and the end of the century. Moscow does not limit itself to declarations of intent, but takes definite action in this direction. That is the case in particular of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, in force for nearly one year. The USSR first of all invites the United States and other nuclear powers, France included, to follow its example, because the stopping of nuclear tests means the cessation of the perfection of nuclear weapons.

Take another aspect of the Soviet program, the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe. It is necessary, to be sure, to agree above all on the reduction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons. However, it must not be forgotten that France possesses a considerable nuclear potential. France's will to guarantee her security has always met with the USSR's understanding. But today it is impossible to assure security by a continued increase of nuclear weapons. Thus, in the course of his visit to France, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed starting direct discussion on medium-range weapons.

Nobody is raising the question of France's unilateral disarmament; nobody is trying to compromise her security. But it is necessary to cut the Gordian knot, and the quicker the better. It is important to act progressively, taking into account the mutual interests. The first task is to prevent the extension of the arms race into space and [words indistinct] convinced partisan of the nondeployment of space strike weapons. According to the statements of President Mitterrand, France is aware of the dangers inherent in the Star Wars program. Nevertheless, there are in France some personalities, including officials, who would not refrain from associating Paris in this (?very) dangerous adventure, an act which would without a doubt contribute to the destabilizing of the international situation.

Europe constitutes the priority for Moscow and Paris. The USSR and France have an interest in stabilizing the climate on the European Continent and reducing the military confrontation. Objectively, their positions on these issues coincide. This coincidence must be translated into concrete actions. The same applies in the case of the regional roblems. The interests of the USSR and France [words indistinct]. Acting jointly or in parallel, Moscow and Paris could favor more than anything else, a political settlement of the conflicts and the complex situations.

The USSR and France are economic and trading partners of long standing. Soviet-France exchanges are developing (?quite well), their commerce is extending. But all these possibilities are still not being exploited. France could play a bigger role among the USSR's commerical partners. This (?requires) the suppression of all artificial hitches and obstacles that impede Soviet-French economic cooperation.

Scientific and technological links represent another promising category. Numerous scientists and specialists of the two countries already cooperate in nuclear energy, the exploitation of the world oceans, agriculture, and in other spheres. This joint research benefits both our countries. Cooperation between the USSR and France in the conquest of space is progressing fruitfully. Major projects, including a joint space mission, have already been realized. In these spheres the prospects are encouraging. By the joint peaceful use of space, the USSR and France are providing an example of cooperation between states with different social systems.

Soviet-French cultural cooperation also has good prospects. Theatrical troupes, artists, painters, and writers of the two countries more and more frequently exhibit their art in Soviet and French cities, which contributes to the rapproachment and mutual enrichment of the peoples.

In the USSR, the future of relations with France is looked at with optimism. The USSR and France belong, to be sure, to different military and political alliances; at times their interests diverge and are even opposed. Nevertheless, that does not prevent a wide dialogue, a constructive search for a solution to the problems, or cooperation. That is the USSR's constant approach in its relations with France.

5-YEAR TRADE PACT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD131744 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Talks have been held in Moscow between governmental trade delegations of the USSR and the Republic of Iraq. There was an examination of the state of and the prospects for the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding. A long-term agreement on trade turnover was signed for the period 1986-1990. The document was signed by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq. The ceremony was attended by Al-Faysal, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the USSR.

LIBYAN TV SHOWS WRECKAGE OF U.S. AIRCRAFT

LD151541 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli June 15 TASS -- Libyan television in a news bulletin has shown the wreckage of a U.S. F-111 aircraft washed ashore in the area of the town of Sabratah. That was not the first documentary evidence that Libyan air defence gunners hit U.S. aircraft that had taken part in the April 15 air raid on the peaceful cities of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

RYZHKOV CABLES UN CONFERENCE ON RSA SANCTIONS

LD151044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- Guided by the principles of democracy and humanity as laid down in the UN Charter, the world community has made it one of its primary objectives to eliminate the racist regime in South Africa, which is based on the policy of apartheid. Its incompatibility with the norms of universal morality and international law is obvious. However, despite the growing indignation of all honest people, apartheid continues to exist. Moreover, there is a growing number of victims of the terror and repression by means of which the Pretoria racists are attempting to suppress mass actions by South African population, which is striving for elementary human rights.

This is stated in a greetings message from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the participants in the world conference on sanctions against racist South Africa. The conference is being convened by a decision of the UN General Assembly and will be held in Paris on 16-20 June.

The South African regime throws down a challenge to the whole world by refusing to grant independence to Namibia, which it has illegally occupied, and by resorting to direct agression and subversive action against Angola, Mozambique and other independent African states, the greetings message emphasizes. The recent raids by the Republic of South Africa [RSA] military on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana have confirmed yet again that the regime creates a serious threat to world peace and security.

Once more, they have also shown something else: although condemning the actions of the RSA verbally, the U.S. Administration has actually taken that country under its protection, is obstructing the introduction of effective international sanctions and is, in effect, encouraging Pretoria to intensify the violence within the country and escalate the policy of state terrorism. A double standard exists, which has become characteristic of the U.S. foreign policy course.

The Soviet Union considers that the explosive situation existing in southern African requires a political settlement without delay, the greetings message notes. The line of intensifying collective quests for ways to make progress in the situation of conflict in southern Africa is the line of the 27th CPSU Congress. We are ready for such an intensification, but the Pretoria authorities must renounce the policy they have been pursuing and at last grant independence to the Namibian people. The adoption against the RSA racist regime of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter would be an effective step toward eliminating the shameful system of apartheid and would facilitate the establishment of peace and stability in the interests of all the peoples of the region, including the white population of South Africa, the greetings message notes.

Mankind is living through an extraordinarily important period in the history of its development. It must choose whether the world is to continue on the path of intensifying confrontation and prolonging the absurd and dangerous arms race, or whether reason will triumph at last, and we will cast off the excessive weight of our stockpiled arsenals of weapons of mass destruction and overcome enmity and suspicion among the peoples, who will be able to rid themselves forever of the shame of colonialism and racism.

Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed the hope that, by its decisions, the conference would bring the abolition of the racist regime in South Africa closer and help build a more humane, more just, and safer world.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATE SPEAKS ON RSA

LD141519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpts] New York, 14 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: The UN Security Council, convened at the request of a group of African countries, was in session yesterday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre of peaceful demonstrators against the apartheid regime.

For many years now the international community has been demanding the adoption of compulsory and comprehensive sanctions against the racist RSA regime, V.S. Safronchuk, USSR representative at the UN Security Council said, but the western protectors of reacism, with the United States first and foremost, block the adoption of such sanctions in the Security Council. Moreover, in Washington they do not hide the fact that the United States looks upon this regime as an "historical ally" in the implementation of its global strategic plans. The Soviet Union shares the condemnation expressed by the UN General Assembly of the policy of active interaction with the South African racists that is being carried out by the United States and a number of other states in the West. The USSR representative stressed that the Soviet Union, like the majority of countries in the world, expresses its devoted support for the just struggle of the South African people under the leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] for a total elimination of the apartheid regime. Our country, he said, is in total solidarity with the international community's demand of South Africa that it immediately cease its arbitrary rule over the African population of the country, rescind its repressive laws, and liberate forthwith from its prison cells Nelson Mandela, the courageous fighter for African's freedom, and all other political detainees.

TASS DESCRIBES RSA STATES OF EMERGENCY

LD131759 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 13 TASS -- Following the introduction of the state of emergency throughout South Africa, its entire apparatus of coercion, including the army, police and security services, has been working at full capacity.

Army and police units have sealed off Johannesburg's black towship of Soweto. Crossroads, Alexandra and other centres of anti-racist protests have also been besieged.

Fierce clashes with forces of "law and order" are going on unabated. Roundups and killings of opponents of the regime are continuing. About two thousand leaders and activists of democratic organizations, trade unionists and clergymen were arrested within the last twenty-four hours.

According to reports form Johannesburg, their precise number is impossible to determine because the authorities imposed a total ban on the publication of such figures. The fate of the detainees is unknown.

Many activists of the United Democratic Front [UDF] have gone underground.

The authorities launched mass reprisals against opponents of apartheid twelve hours before the state of emergency officially entered into force.

President Pieter Botha sent a signal for repressions by saying on South African television that the police now had unlimited powers.

By employing such methods, the racists are seeking to abate the liberation struggle and thwart the general strike and other actions slated for June 16 to commemorate the 1976 Soweto events.

Eliminating the leaders of democratic organizations actually paved the way for a bloodbath, said UDF member Murphy Morobe, currently in hiding.

The government has toughened press censorship. According to Louis Nel, deputy minister for information, all the bans covered foreign correspondents.

A violation of the bans carries a minimum ten years imprisonment. The police have stopped issuing daily official bulletins on disturbances.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS 'CRISIS' IN S. AFRICA

LD122138 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

South Africa is living through a tremendous crisis. The days of the inhuman system of apartheid are numbered. In this situation the Pretoria authorities are trying to extend their regime's existence by intensifying terror inside the country and resorting to reckless actions abroad.

The actions by the opponents of the inhuman system of racial oppression have acquired such scope that they can no longer be stopped by tear gas, bullets and police repressions.

Frightened by the extent of popular unrest Pretoria has clamped down a state of emergency on the entire country. The police and security forces have already started mass arrests of the leaders and activists of the antiracist movement and are raiding the headquarters of public organisations.

The tension in the country is rapidly growing. By introducing the state of (?emergency) the racists show that they completely ignore the demands of the international community that the problems in the south of Africa be settled by peaceful political means and openly bank on force.

The Pretoria regime is trying to frighten the fighters against apartheid with a "fist of mail" and prove that it remains in control of the situation in the country seething with discontent. It wants thus to prevent the mass actions planned by democratic forces for June 16 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the police massacre of school pupils in Soweto.

The racists were not helped either by promises or reforms [words indistinct] most modern means of "suppressing disorders" that were so kindly made available to them by the Western powers, first of all the United States. Now the rulers of Pretoria count on all-out terror and hope that the emergency situation will help them bring the millions of oppressed people back in line. But these are futile attempts.

NATIONWIDE STRIKE PARALYZES SOUTH AFRICA

LD160829 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 16 TASS -- A nation-wide strike paralyzed life in South Africa today. Industrial enterprises are idle, transport is at a standstill and stores are closed throughout the country. Millions of non-white people came out into the streets of cities and settlements to observe the anniversary of the shooting of school students in the African township of Soweto ten years ago.

The Pretoria ringleaders are readying an unprecedented crackdown on the people taking part in anti-racist demonstrations. In a bid to conceal its scale, police commissioner Johan Kutze prohibited local and foreign newsmen on pain of imprisonment to write about any actions of the security forces or to visit African townships and other areas of unrest.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES FRELIMO OFFICIAL

LD141229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Jacinto Veloso, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] party Central Committee Political Bureau, who arrived in the USSR as the special representative of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Jacinto Veloso conveyed a personal message from Samora Machel to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A comradely exchange of views took place between Anatoliy Dobrynin and Jacinto Veloso on several questions of the international situation, the situation in southern Africa and also Soviet-Mozambique relations. The special representative of Samora Machel expressed great appreciation for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

Those taking part in the meeting advocated the further deepening and development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, the CPSU and the Frelimo party.

The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET, TOGO PARLIAMENTARIANS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD122004 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Soviet and Togolese members of parliament expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Togolese relations on the basis of the principles of strict observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference each other's internal affairs and mutual respect. Both sides confirmed their striving to expand and deepen mutually advantageous cooperation between the two parliaments in various fields. This is said in a communique published here today on the visit to the USSR by the delegation of the Togolese National Assembly from June 4 to 9.

When studying the international situation they expressed deep concern over the serious complication of the political atmosphere in the world, the document notes. Both sides found it necessary for parliaments, governments, political parties and public organisations to work for disarmament and detente.

The members of parliament of the two countries paid special attention to the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The Soviet and Togolese MPs declared for further efforts to liquidate the causes of conflict situations and seats of tension in various parts of the world, to create and maintain a normal political atmosphere on the African Continent, which purpose would be well served by declaring it a nuclear-free zone. They firmly come out for a just political settlement of conflict situations exclusively by peaceful means in conditions of observance of each people's right to determine its road of development, the communique stresses.

Both sides expressed concern over the continuing explosive situation in the south of Africa. The Soviet and Togolese members of parliament firmly denounced the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa which is a source of conflict in the region and stated their unreserved condemnation of the South African Government's policy of direct aggression against the "Frontline" States. The sides demanded strict observance of the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia and confirmed their support for SWAPO as the sole and true representative of the Namibian people.

The representatives of the parliaments of the two countries stressed the need of concerted actions to overcome the economic difficulties experienced by African countries.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 'PARTIAL' MOBILIZATION

LD150846 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka June 14 TASS -- The Republic of Zambia has called a partial army mobilization, President Kenneth Kaunda said at a special press conference today.

According to him, the measure was prompted by information received by the Zambian Government about another massive invasion of South African troops into Zambia that was in the making. The president said that the Zambian security force had arrested nine South Africans on suspicions of spying. Some of them, Kenneth Kaunda said, voluntarily admitted that they had special instructions to collect intelligence about specific projects, and also helped to unravel Pretoria's plans.

Kenneth Kaunda strongly denounced a state of emergency in South Africa and pointed out that the action taken by the Pretoria authorities was another manifestation of the racist regime's lack of interest in a peaceful settlement in the country. He criticized the U.S. Administration, which voiced its "regret" over the decision of the Both a regime but actually approved it.

African observers believe that, beset by domestic problems and egged on by Washington, the Pretoria government is launching dangerous armed ventures which pose a threat to peace and stability in the region.

CPSU CC POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION 13 JUNE

LD131837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at a 13 June session discussed the basic indices of the 1986-1990 state plan for the economic and social development of the country, developed in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, whose preparation was concluded in the USSR Council of Ministers.

As was noted at the session, the strategy for the acceleration of the development of soviet society, which was drawn up by the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and was enriched and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, is embodied in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The draft of the plan is oriented toward enhancing the rates and efficiency of the development of the econmoy, ensuring a further growth of the welfare of the Soviet people, and maintaining the country's defense capability at the proper level. To these ends, it is planned to implement a decisive turn in the national economy toward an intensive path of development on the basis of scientific progress. Measures have been determined for a wide technical reequipping and a modernization of the existing production apparatus, and a qualitative reorganization of the economy. For this, the appropriate capital investment and material resources are envisioned; also, it is intended to ensure the priority development of machine-building and other industries which determine the technical level for the entire national economy. High results are to be achieved alongside a substantial reduction in the growth of material and labor resources. In these conditions, conservation of resources becomes one of the most important means of satisfying the growing needs of the national economy for raw material, fuel and energy, and the utilization of secondary resources is increased significantly. A package of measures has been determined directed at resolving program tasks, and achieving in the foreseeable future one of the highest labor productivities in the world. The solution of a number of economic and organizational problems is envisioned, which will make it possible to increase in earnest the technical and quality of production.

The acceleration in the rates of raising the efficiency of public sector production, mapped out by the draft plan, creates the material basis for a consistent implmentation of the party's course for strengthening the social trend in the development of the economy, and for further increasing the welfare of the Soviet people. An increase in production, and improvement in quality and an expansion in the range of consumer goods, with a simultaneous rapid development in the services sector, will make it possible to improve substantially the level of satisfaction of the population's requirements. Measures are planned for the further development of housing construction, and the strengthening of the material base of all branches of the social and cultural sectors.

The Politburo noted the necessity for purposeful work in improving the system of management and planning, and in increasing the effect of the economic mechanism on the solution of tasks confronting the country's economy, emphasizing that the high rates of growth for the national economy mapped out in the draft 5-year plan will require the utmost mobilization of the efforts of all working people in the country, and comprehensive development of their creativity and initiative. Especially singled out were tasks in further accelerating the work to coordinate plans for the economic development of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries, and tasks in deepening their scientific and technological cooperation and direct production ties between enterprises and associations.

Having examined a report from the Soviet delegation that took part in the work of the routine conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee that member-states held in Budapest on 10-11 June, the Politburo noted the great importance of collective analysis by the top leaders of the allied countries of the developing international situation. The main reason for tension in this situation is the dangerous foreign policy course, and the imperialist, globalist ambitions of the U.S. Administration, which is unwilling to act in the spirit of the Geneva accords or come to terms with the will of the peoples. In these complicated conditions, the fraternal countries advocate the preservation and deepening of political dialogue. They consider it their duty to persistently continue the search for opportunities to limit arms, to improve the international situation, and for there to be constructive cooperation among states. This principled line is determined by the decisions fo the congresses of the ruling parties, which defined realistic paths for building a secure peace.

The conference supported the program put forward by the USSR for the total elimination of mass destruction weapons, the specific steps to end nuclear tests, and the Soviet delegation's position at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. The program adopted by the political consultative committee for wide-ranging reductions of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe was a new and important contribution to the struggle for ending the arms race. The conference reaffirmed the importance of further strengthening the defensive military-political alliance of the socialist states, and of development of their cooperation in various fields. The importance was noted of more and more energetic cooperation in international affairs and in drafting and implementing a synchronized foreign policy course aimed at ensuring security, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening universal peace.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of Comrade Gorbachev's friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, and his meetings with Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and other Hungarian leaders. The complete unity of views of the CPSU and MSZMP on all fundamental issues of development of socialism and improvement of cooperation among the fraternal countries, was noted with satisfaction. The meetings and conversations in Budapest, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, in the spirit of deepened analysis and exchange of opinions on topical issues of internal development and international policy of the two countries, provide fresh stimuli for fruitful Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, which is in accordance with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Hungary. Soviet party, state and economic bodies have been given instructions for practical implementation of the accords ensuing from the results of the visit.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed and adopted decision on several other issues of party and state construction, and also the implementation of Soviet foreign policy.

AGENDA OF 18 JUN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION PREVIEWED

LD142209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will open on 18 June in the Kremlin. The State plan of economic and social development for the country for 1986-90 is to be discussed. Preliminary examination and discussion of all sections of the plan have been conducted for over a month by the Standing Commissions. Together with the deputies, specialists from various branches of the economy, scientists, and representatives of public organizations have taken part in this work.

The draft resolutions concerning the plan and the draft co-reporters of the plan and the budget, and of the Branch Commissions were examined and approved; they will be presented at the session by the chairmen of the commissions. The recommendations by deputies set forth in the draft resolutions particularly emphasize the need to put into action all the reserves of economic growth, and to develop the initiative of working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for the 5-year plan. The registration of the deputies arriving to take part in the session will start at 1000 on Monday, 16 June, at the Supreme Soviet.

CHERNOBYL MANAGERS FIRED FOR DERELICTION

PM141900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 86 First Edition pp 1, 6

[Report by special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "'I Want To Work at the Station'"]

[Text] "Please send me to work in a fire fighting unit protecting the Chernobyl AES. I admire the heroism of the firemen who were the first to do battle against the fire, and I believe that my knowledge and pratical skills would do better employed where they are most needed, which is in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Radiotelephonist O. Terekhova."

"I admire the courage and heroism of the members of the Chernobyl AES fire crew. I would like to take the place of one of the casualties. Lt K. Mikhaylidi."

"I can report that all the personnel of Independent Militarized Fire Brigade No. 2 in the city of Nikolayev's Leninskiy Rayon and many other subunit staffers have expressed a wish to go to provide practical assistance at the Chernobyl AES. Colonel of Internal Service V. Popkov, chief of the Internal Affairs Administration Fire Department."

"Please assign me to take the place of one of the stricken comrades. I am a Komsomol member, so I must be in the front line. Today the front line is at the Chernobyl AES. A. Vikhlyayev."

Those are not passing impulses, but considered, carefully though-out decisions on the part of each person. And at the same time they are the answer to the question that foreign journalists put to Academician Ye. Velikhov at a press conference in May: "Are you sure that there will be people willing to work at the Chernobyl station?" His answer was laconic: "I am sure!" The letters, telegrams, statements, and requests for assignment to work in Chernobyl attest that faith in the future of the nuclear power industry has not been shaken. Of course, the lessons of the accident must be taken into account, and safety must be increased at nuclear power stations, but the majority does not question their existence.

We asked people who have worked for many years at the Chernobyl station, who took part in eliminating the accident, and who are working to this day on the station's territory about this. The duty shifts leave for the station from the "Skazochnyy" camp and return there to rest before going back to the reactors to work.

"We loved our work and lived in a beautiful town, but all of a sudden everything changed in literally a few hours," Shop Deputy Chief A. Ved said. "We still love our work, but it's different..life, too, is different. It's as though a line has been drawn under the whole past...What about the future? For the moment, one thing is clear to us: We cannot conceive of it without nuclear power, without our station... However, we still do not know where we are going to live.

We are sure that everything will be done to alleviate our difficult position, but nonetheless, we ourselves must organize our life. And it depends directly on the future of the Chernobyl AES, and therefore on ourselves. During the first days after the accident, it was hard -- we worked tirelessly for many hours. Now things are considerably easier. The people who distinguished themselves during the difficult time have been admitted to the party. Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Trakhtengerts over there has become a member of the Communist Party."

"I've just been admitted to the party, and I said at the meeting that the country expects us to eliminate the consequences of the accident and commission the power station as speedily as possible," G. Trakhtengerts said. "This gives the whole collective still greater confidence in its own strength and determination to fulfill the government's target."

The AES headquarters and management are in Chernobyl. A system of hostels is being created in the rayon center. An administrative and consumer service block for the station is being set up in Pripyat. Transport problems are being resolved. The resettlement of the teams tending the reactor on tourist ships that are dropping anchor on the Pripyat for a long stay will begin as of 1 July.

The work to eliminate the consequences of the accident and the preparations for the normal operation of reactors one and two require an influx of forces. Thousands of people from various parts of the country are sending to Kiev and Chernobyl letters and telegrams expressing their readiness to help the AES workers and everyone working in and around Pripyat.

In Polesskoye, on the third floor of the rayispolkom building, which houses some of the staffers of the Pripyat Gorispolkom, there is a room in which these moving human documents are studied. Four people, headed by Gorispolkom Inspector N. Tolpegin, read and categorize the letters, classify the offers, and answer the writers.

"We answer every one who has offered assistance," Natalya Samokhina said. "Some of the people who have offered their services are already working on eliminating the consequences of the accident."

There are many letters from evacuees. Most of them express gratitude for the cordial reception and considerate treatment, but there are also complaints of bureaucracy and red tape in obtaining allowances.

We saw many of the letters that have been received here from various parts of the country displayed on stands in the "Skazochnyy" camp and in the "Lesnaya Polyana" complex among the urgent orders and instructions.

Intensive work to eliminate the consequences of the accident has been under way for 6 weeks. And each day brings new evidence of people's labor heroism and courage and provides an example of great organization and discipline. But from time to time a lack of proper responsibility on the part of those who are called upon to lead collectives forward emerges.

The Kiev party obkom bureau recently heard a briefing from the new leading personnel of the Chernobyl AES. When Director E. Pozdyshev was asked "Any questions?" he replied: "The goals are clear and the tasks are clear. We'll get down to work!"

The former leaders of the station have been relieved of their posts. V. Malomuzh, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, disclosed that in the complex situation of the accident, former AES Director V. Bryukhanov and Chief Engineer N. Fomin were unable to ensure the correct firm leadership and proper discipline, and showed irresponsibility and inefficiency. They were unable to assess what had happened or to take cardinal measures to organize efficient work by all subunits during the period of the elimination of the consequences of the accident.

The bureau session also spoke of the need to take measures to fill the existing vacancies. Because of shortcomings in organizational and educational work with people, some of the AES personnel are still "on the run." They include chiefs of shift and senior foremen. Remarks made by Communists at the station, who at their party meeting sharply condemned the AES leadership for the shortcomings it had allowed to occur, were quoted. AES Deputy Director R. Solovyev left his post at the most complex moment. AES Deputy Directors I. Tsarenko and V. Gundar viewed their official duties without due responsibility and did little to alleviate the working and living conditions of people working at the station.

The AES party committee managed to rally and mobilize Communists and to carry out organizational work in the difficult situation created after the accident. However, it is also certain that the party committee could have done more. The chief shortcomings include the supplanting of economic managers in deciding current questions and insufficient exactingness toward leading cadres. This was also discussed at the obkom bureau session.

The speech by S. Parashin, secretary of the AES party committee, was self-critical and courageous. But when the turn of Trade Union Committee Chairman V. Berezin came to speak, he had to listen to justified reproaches. The station's trade union committee showed little concern for strengthening discipline and ensuring safe working, living, and leisure conditions for people. A. Bocharov, secretary of the AES Komsomol committee, also came in for much criticism...

"I am a driver at the Chernobyl subsidiary of the 'Yuzhatomenergostroytrans' Association," S. Fomin writes to the editorial office. "As a result of a combination of circumstances or, to be more accurate, in view of the inactivity of our Chief Engineer A. Shapoval, I had to take charge of the dispatch of clay to the site of the accident at the AES. I wouldn't like leaders to think badly of our whole collective just because of a few cowards. I want to tell of the people who worked to eliminate the accident until they were sent to medical institutions, of my comrades -- long-distance truck drivers. The news of the accident found us in various cities, but the next day we assembled in the village of Korolevka. We were at the headquarters as early as the morning of 28 April. The mission we were given was to deliver clay from the quarry in the village of Chistogalovka to the helicopter pads. After the first attempt we thought the mission was practically impossible. Our shovels and picks made no impression on the clay, which had become caked hard over the centuries... But we quickly got the hang of things, loosened the clay, poured it into bags, loaded the bags on the trucks, then took them to the helicopter pad and attached them while the helicopters were hovering in the air. We worked flat out, thinking about nothing except how to extinguish the fire as fast as possible. It was truly a test of strength. We supplied clay until 2 May, and then the helicopters flew us somewhere else because of severe radioactive contamination (we had been working 5 km from the AES)... Even now I can name with pride my friends who remained at their combat post until the doctors hospitalized them. There is G. Shklyarchuk, G. Antonets, A. Khodykin, V. Gorbetskiy, L. Zinovenko, I. Karpenko, A. Yemtsov, V. Melnik, and many others. And on behalf of my comrades I want to say to the Western press, which had us buried in a mass grave: 'We're alive! Our feet are firmly on the ground. We will fight to our last breath for clear skies above our planet and for its nuclear-free future. "We" are those who are working at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.'"

OFFICIAL CONFIRMS CHERNOBYL RESTART IN OCTOBER

AU131359 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 13 (AFP) -- Two nuclear reactors will be started up again in October at the Chernobyl plant in Soviet Ukraine, where some areas are still recording very high radioactive levels, a Soviet official said here Friday.

The reactors at Chernobyl are paired. Reactor number four exploded on April 26, leaking radioactive gas into the atmosphere.

The reactors which are to be started up again are numbers one and two, Boris Semonov, the Soviet member of the Board of Governors at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) told a press conference here.

He added that the toll from the accident stood at 24 dead, with 187 injured still in hospital, including 10 in serious condition.

Moscow hopes that the decontamination work will be over "by the end of the year," but levels are "still very high" in some areas, said Mr. Semonov, who is also deputy director of the Soviet Atomic Energy Commission.

In Moscow, sources reported Friday that radioactivity levels were eight times higher than usual in Moscow on Tuesday night. The levels were back to normal by noon Wednesday and had not been dangerous, the sources said.

In Vienna, Mr. Semonov said that the 20,000 people evacuated form Belorussia, the southwestern Soviet region around the plant, would return to their homes "when levels of radiation are acceptable to children."

He denied press reports that the city of Gomel, 140 kilometres (87m miles) north of Chernobyl, had been evacuated.

He criticised articles published in the Western press describing Kiev, 130 km (80 miles) from Chernobyl, as a "city without children" after the youngsters were evacuated following the accident.

"In all the major cities of the Soviet Union, children go away to camps for the summer," he said, adding that it was "a normal situation."

A major concern for the decontamination teams was to avoid contaminating underground waters with radioactive particles, he said. Robots and polymerous materials were being used to absorb dust and radioactive elements, he said.

Finally, taking up a point raised by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at a Warsaw Pact meeting in Budapest on Monday on developing a safer type of reactor, he said that the IAEA could develop a new generation of reactors, drawing on the experience of several countries, to attain maximum security levels.

WORK ON FOURTH CHERNOBYL REACTOR DESCRIBED

LD141911 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 14 June in a report from Chernobyl by Correspondent V. Makarenko notes that work at the Chernobyl AES has entered a new phase -- a concrete refrigerator is being installed under the fourth reactor.

Makarenko reports from the spot where the underground work has begun. "The miners are pushing a tunnel under the foundations of the fourth generating set in order to place a concrete cushion there with cooling units, which will cool down the generating set's crystal and will, at the same time serve as a foundation for the sarcophagus being erected over the generating set," Makarenko says. As Makarenko speaks the camera shows the tunnelers pushing wagonloads of dirt along rails and dumping it outside the entrance to the tunnel. A short sequence is filmed inside the tunnel itself, showing men walking back and forth along the rails laid there. Makarenko explains that humidity is very high in the tunnel and the camera lens steamed up almost immediately.

The mining team, comprising men from various parts of the country, has already tunneled under the reactor foundations and is now assembling fixtures for the cooling units. Makarenko interviews two of the miners, who confirm that the work is going well and ahead of schedule. The camera then pans around the site, showing rain falling on the AES buildings and a military helicopter spraying a dark-colored liquid, said by Makarenko to be deactiviating substance, in order to prevent runoff water from conveying radioactivity beyond the confines of the station. In conclusion, the reporter notes that the relief workers are not resting on their laurels, and that deactivation work on the contaminated areas is continuing uninterrupted.

ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV ON PROGRESS AT CHERNOBYL

LD132243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Interview with Academician Ye P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Aleksandr Fedorovich, recorded; place not specified -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Fedorovich] We are all interested in how the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES are being eliminated, in what is happening there now, and what the situation is in the area of the damaged reactor. We asked Academician Velikhov, who has just returned to Moscow from there, to reply to these questions.

[Velikhov] The principle task today is to prepare long-term measures to mothball the "ruined" reactor and all the ruined radio.... partly radioactive [Velikhov stumbles, "partly" could refer either to "ruined" or "radioactive"] structures surrounding it, to ensure that in the future this structure presents no danger to the people working around it. Employees of the Atomic Energy Institute and a number of other organizations, including the [USSR] Ministry of Power and Electrification, and also Kiev organizations, are involved in a program headed by Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich Pismennyy, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the task of which is to carry out detailed measurements of the condition of all the structures around the reactor and the reactor itself. We go up to the reactor, observing the appropriate safety measures and working practices in such conditions. Today we are succeeding. Just yesterday Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich and I went around the whole reactor; we took a look, we went up to all those spots where measurements are being conducted, we saw other possibilities for taking measurements. A qualified organization, which is receiving all the data that we are trying to give them, is currently designing the sarcophagus, and will proceed with its construction shortly. And the sarcophagus will make it possible to work in total safety in almost normal conditions subsequently -- after measures have been taken to decontaminate the territory -- around the former fourth power unit of the nuclear power station.

I would thus say that from the point of view of the reactor, the plan is now quite clear. All the necessary precautions and additional measures have been taken, as you know. In particular, in spite of the number of controllable barriers, so to speak, another additional barrier has been put in place -- the construction of a cooled slab is being completed under the reactor. Thus, we are now absolutely convinced that the condition of the reactor is such that it will be possible to bury it really safely and securely for the whole of the very long period required, using such a structure. The next task, a considerable and very difficult one, of course, will be associated with the decontamination of all the surrounding territory and the cleansing of it, and subsequently that of many areas within the 30-km zone.

PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD142300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1410 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Program of replies to viewers' questions with Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, editor in chief of PRAVDA]

[Text] Hello, comrade viewers. After a long break I have been asked once again to reply to viewers' questions, to viewers' letters. I will be answering questions on internal matters, primarily questions relating to Marxist-Leninist theory and the theory of scientific communism.

Three and a half months have passed since the 27th CPSU Congress. But the radio, television and newspaper editorial offices are still continuing to receive letters asking for various ideas put forward by the congress to be explained and for answers to various vital and topical questions in our lives.

The first question, which is of very great concern to viewers, to Soviet people, is that of the relation between the concept of developed socialism and the concept of the acceleration of social and economic development. There are many letters on this question. Here is one from Comrade Musin in Moscow. Incidentally, I can not give his name and patronymic because he has just given his initials. I would ask you, when you write, to give your full name: it makes it easier for me to talk with you. So, Comrade Musin writes: Dear editors: I frequently hear now, even from people whose duty it is to understand the policy of the CPSU -- for example lecturers in departments of CPSU history and political economy, not to mention specialists -- the erroneous opinion that the concept of acceleration disproves the concept of developed socialism. While previously all the talk was about the one concept, they say, now the fashion is for something else. Then there is another letter from a group of propaganda workers in Noginsk, Moscow Oblast: What is to be done with the concept of developed socialism? The term comes and goes in our country. Can socialism be underdeveloped immature, or simply real? Another letter: What is the reason for the disappearance of the concept of developed socialism? This is asked by Comrade Khusanov from Tashkent.

I shall try to answer this question, although I must say it is a difficult one. However, I shall answer it by referring to the materials of the 27th Party Congress. I would not like, though, my answer to be regarded as some sort of final word of truth, because on some issues I am simply putting forward my own point view.

The 27th party congress summed up the results of our country's development over the last quarter of a century since the third CPSU program was adopted and the results over the past 5 years; it outlined plans for the future; and it approved the new edition of the CPSU program, the amended CPSU rules, and the basic guidelines for social and economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan period through the year 2000. It is recorded clearly in the materials of the congress, in the political report and the program, that our country has entered the stage of developed socialism. It has entered it, and I stress the word "entered" because we are at the very initial leg of that journey, that stage. Why? Because for one thing, we have not solved a number of important, serious problems which should have been solved, or rather could have been solved, in the past: problems such as the food problem, the problem of providing our people with high-quality consumer goods, the problem of the quality of our output, and a whole number of others. We have still not solved properly, to a sufficient degree, a number of tasks of the present, the current day, our times: for example, question number one -- the intensification of our economic development based on the scientific and technological revolution. We have not yet put right our economic mechanism, our system of production management. Our equipment and technology are perhaps to a considerable degree below today's requirements.

All of this was said loudly, directly, and openly at the 27th CPSU Congress. The political report to the congress by our party's Central Committee, which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, said the following: For a number of years, the practical work of party and state organs -- not only because of objective factors, but also for reasons of a primarily subjective nature -- has lagged behind the requirements of the time and life itself. The problems of the country's development have been growing faster than they were solved. Inertia, the ossification of forms and methods of management, reduced dynamism of work and the growth of bureaucracy -- all this has done no small amount of damage. Elements of stagnation have begun to appear in the life of society.

Now we shall ask this question: Could the concept of developed socialism serve as the basis, the theoretical basis, for solving the tasks of today, for solving today's problems? Could it help in implementing the social programs which we planned, but did not completely fulfill? Could it help in overcoming the lagging behind of the material base for science, education, health care and cultural and consumer services? I think that it could not. Why?

Let us turn to history and to how the concept of developed socialism arose, how it was created. It was a particular reaction to a simplified understanding of the timescale for our progress toward communism and the ways of progressing toward it. The older ones among you will probably remember how at the very beginning of the 1960's, some of our people, in particular the scientific workers, were overcome, I would say, by a sort of communist euphoria. They spoke and deliberated about it in lectures, in various speeches and in scientific works, asking what would be the start of communism: whether, first of all, bread and salt would be given out free, or whether public transport would be free. There was talk that it was already time for the state to curtail its functions and pass them on to public organizations. There was talk of the abolition of money. Incidentally, even now one can come across interesting letters like this. Here, for example, Comrade Yuriy Alekseyevich Volokhov -- there you are, he's even given his forename and patronymic -- writes: Why does the idea of living without money never come into the minds of our society? People see money almost as the root of all evil.

After this, there is the theory of developed socialism, or rather the concept of developed socialism, because the word "theory" sounds too strong. This concept brought us, as it were, down from the communist heights beyond the clouds onto socialist earth, onto the ground of socialist reality. Here at the same time I can answer that earlier letter, which spoke of developed, undeveloped, immature, and real socialism. I think that it is a question of real socialism, in other words the socialism that exists, that has triumphed and asserted itself in our country. The concept of developed socialism provided a certain performance curve for our society, and showed the trends in its development. But later, as was noted at the 27th party congress, there took place an undesirable evolution of this concept, or, more precisely, an evolution in the views about developed socialism. I would even call it not an undesirable evolution, but a harmful one. Frequently it simply amounted to people making statements about the successes. Excited talk, the striving for outward effect, self-admiration -- all these were characteristic of us to one degree or another. Meanwhile, many vital questions, such as intensification, the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of supplies to the population, and the overcoming of negative phenomena were left without proper attention. Wittingly or unwittingly, the political report by our party's Central Committee to the congress said, this served as a sort of justification for tardiness in solving urgent tasks. The concept of developed socialism became divorced, as it were, from the realities of our life. It hovered above those realities. There started a game of definitions, various kinds of scholastic argument, and so on and so forth.

A new concept was needed: a concept based on the real state of affairs, one which would meet the requirements of today, the requirements of the development of both our Soviet socialist society and the world society as a whole. And the party provided that concept: the strategic course of acceleration of the country's social and economic development. That course was proclaimed at the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and it was with that concept that the party marched toward the 27th congress. At the 27th congress, this course, this concept, was approved, it was developed and given concrete shape.

Perhaps you and I will talk some time in more detail about this concept itself, but what I would say now is that it is a qualitatively new concept. Why? Because, firstly, it embraces all spheres of public life: not only the economy, but also social life, the political system, and our spiritual lives. In other words the distinctive feature of this concept is its comprehensiveness, its systematic way of analyzing, approaching and studying phenomena and problems in the life of society and searching for ways of solving them. It is a concept which is based on a qualitatively new set of conditions, a qualitatively new foundation if you compare it, for example, with the concept of industrialization, which was also a concept of acceleration. It is a concept which is based on a highly-developed economy, on our enormous successes in economic, social and political life, and on new scientific and technological achievements. To solve the task, new means have also, I would say, been developed. These include the scientific and technological revolution as it is today; the new economic mechanism which is aimed at, and which must correspond with this concept; and finally there is the human factor as it is understood today -- understood, I would say, in a largely new way. And, of course, this concept must lead to a qualitatively new result: In other words, the condition of our society which will meet modern requirements, the requirements of the scientific and technological revolution, the requirements of social life, and the requirements of the development of science, technology, culture and our whole spiritual life.

Another question: Does the concept of acceleration of the country's social and economic development mean the rejection of the idea of developed socialism? I don't think it does. Everything of value in the idea of developed socialism, the concept of developed socialism, has all been taken and assimilated in the concept of acceleration.

Take, for example, a principle in the development of our society such as development on one's own collectivist basis. That important principle has become one of the important principles also in the concept of acceleration. But the concept of acceleration provides a ground contact, I would say, for the requirements of today, linking them with the ground of reality. Therein lies its profound difference with the concept of developed socialism which was, to put it bluntly, to a certain degree -- or even, I would say, to a considerable degree -- more of a theoretical, purely theoretical and largely abstract concept.

Another question, which is asked by Comrade Fayngold from Domodedovo in Moscow Oblast and by Comrade Shchukin from Moscow. Comrade Shchukin, for example, writes: The political report by the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress says that the aim of accelerating social and economic development is an expression of the profound awareness by the party of the fundamentally new situation inside the country and on the world scene. Could the essence of that situation be explained in more concrete terms?

I will try. What, indeed, gave rise to the concept of acceleration? It was given rise to by the objective conditions in which we live, by the problems that we have to solve. Our society regards the most important thing of all as man and the improvement of his material and cultural standards. However, without the rapid and energetic development of the productive forces of the economy based on today's scientific and technological revolution, it is impossible to raise the well-being of the people -- particularly when, as I have said, in recent years, during the 1970's and the early 1980's, so many problems accumulated in the economy which had to be solved and which cannot be solved without accelerating our development. If we take the international aspect, then defense systems today cannot be kept up to date without using the latest scientific and technological achievements. Military technology has reached unprecedented heights in its development, so naturally, here, too, without accelerating our development on the basis of scientific and technological progress we cannot strengthen our country's defense in order to withstand the aggression, the imperialist threat, from the imperialist world that we are constantly coming up against.

Next, we are engaged in competition with the world of capitalism, the capitalist system. We -- and this has been stated on numerous occasions -- are competing, and intend to carry on competing, not on the battlefield. It is now absolutely senseless, absolute lunacy, to fight on the battlefield, in view of the existence of thermonuclear weapons capable of annihilating the whole of mankind. We are engaged in this competition, and will continue to do so, on peaceful ground, on the ground of economics, the ground of raising the spiritual standards of man. And, naturally, without elevating our economy, without improving all the spheres of our public life, without accelerating social and economic development, it is impossible to win that competition. So if we take this problem, looking at it from the internal point of view and from the foreign policy point of view, it arises and can be solved on the basis of this concept of the acceleration of social and economic development.

Comrade Zubarev from Khabarovsk asks this question: Following the adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Western mass media are trying to depict the situation as if we have now abandoned the prospect of communism. That is quite wrong. We have not abandoned the prospect of communism. In the new edition of our party program, and in the previons edition, too, it is written very clearly in black and white that our ultimate aim, the ultimate aim of the CPSU, is the building of communism, a communist society in our country, and that socialism and communism are two consecutive, interlinked phases in one single -- and I stress the word "single" -- communist stage of development. Between those phases of socialism and communism, there is no sharp dividing line.

The development and perfection of real socialism -- the socialism that we have now, the opening up more and more fully of its possibilities and its advantages, and the use of those advantages, and the strengthening of the communist principles that are inherent in our socialist society, are in fact real movement toward communism. So we have not abandoned that ideal, and the movement toward that ideal, the ways and means of advancing toward communism, are in fact drawn up in our program, they are recorded in our program, and they were given approval at the 27th party congress. The third party program is one, I quote, "for the planned and all-round perfection of socialism, the further advance of society toward communism." How is it to be done, on what basis? Again, on the basis of the acceleration of the country's social and economic development. Acceleration is none other than an advance, an accelerated advance, from the first, socialist phase to the second, communist phase of communism.

And now, the last question that I would like to answer today. It was asked by Comrade Pozd from Moscow, who said this: Lenin pointed out on numerous occasions that transition from capitalism to the first phase in the communist stage of development -- socialism -- will be long pangs of childbirth. As we all know, we built the foundation of a socialist society and completed the transitional period in the second half of the 1930's. Now we speak of the prerequisites for a transition to the highest phase in the communist stage of development. What are those prerequisites, and how long will this act of birth be?

There are prerequisites. They are numerous and very substantial. There are material and technical prerequisites, the material and technical base of socialism, which has attained a high degree of development and which, as a result of acceleration, will rise to a new, and still higher, degree. For example, according to our target plans, the plans recorded in the basic guidelines for the country's social and economic development, we are to double our industrial potential in the next 15 years. But this doubling, of course, is happening, it will happen, on the existing material and technical base. Next, there are prerequisites for communism also in the sociopolitical sphere. These are the socialist self-government of the people, whereby the people themselves rule by means of both direct and representative democracy in their very own interests. This, too, is one of the important theoretical provisions that were elaborated at the 27th congress, and I think that some time we should talk about this in particular, about socialist self-government of the people. Next, for example, there is the communist attitude to labor. There are elements of it existing in our society: the communist subbotniks, the voluntary labor, labor without thought of recompense, labor done of one's own accord because there is a need for it. And, naturally, these small beginnings of a communist attitude to labor will grow more and more, extending and becoming consolidated. Then there are the social consumption funds. This also is not a purely socialist, so to speak, means or form of distribution. It contains elements of communism, because there is here no direct relationship with the quantity and quality of labor. There are a whole number of other prerequisites, and they will expand, they will become more and more widespread, new prerequisites will appear, new elements of communism. The transition itself from socialism to communism is a gradual process, but it is an objective process, a logical process, and one which is ultimately irreversible. As far as the time frame is concerned, it is in practice impossible to say what it is. It is impossible to say because everything will depend on the conditions, the internal and external conditions. But the most important thing, the best thing, the most reliable thing, and perhaps the only means of accelerating this advance of ours toward communism is hard, honest, conscientious, and productive labor. And that is what the party calls upon all of us to do. Thank you for watching, and goodbye.

HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD IN BALTIC REPUBLICS DEFENDED

PM130737 [Editorial Report] Moscow IVESTIYA in Russian on 8 June in its morning edition carries on page 4-5 a 1,200-word letter to the editor from Alertas Laurinchyukas under the heading "Mudslinging," on a recent U.S. Congress resolution on alleged human rights abuses in the Soviet Baltic republics. Arguing that the real state of affairs in these republics is not as portrayed in the West, the writer cites the example of a traditional meeting between American and Soviet writers held in Soviet Lithuania. "We parted satisfied with our meeting," he writes, "and agreed to hold more such meetings in the future." However, he goes on, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the greatest topic of conversation at the meeting was homosexuality. "This is how everything seen on Soviet soil can be turned 'upside down,'" Laurinchyukas conludes, adding that "slinging mud at our country seems to have become routine for some American journalists." Rather than concern themsleves with alleged human rights in the Soviet Union, he says, "the master of the White House and the congressmen would do better to concern themselves with those Americans who need not only work, but also an apartment and even a crust of bread."

BUKHARA OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO 'SUPREME PENALTY'

LD151420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] From the courtoom -- The Uzbek SSR Supreme Court has examined the criminal case of the former managers of the Internal Affairs Directorates of Bukhara Oblispolkom's Department for the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property, and of Bukhara's State Automobile Inspectorate, Dustov, Rakhimov, Mulin, Muzafarov and Ochilov, and also the director of the Bukhara Town Organization for Trading Industrial Goods, Kudryatov. Over the course of a number of years, they systematically received bribes, practiced extortion, and through their actions created an atmosphere that anything would be allowed and there would be no punishment. The money and valuables received were used not only to get rich themselves, but also to pass on to higher-ranking managers. Besides this, Kudryatov bought up gold coins of pre-revolutionary and foreign minting and resold them.

Taking into account the exceptional danger of the crimes committee, the panel of judges on criminal cases of the republic's Supreme Court has sentenced Muzafarov, former chief of the Department for the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property, and Kudryatov, former director of the Town Organization for Trading Industrial Goods, to the Supreme penalty [vysshaya mera nakazaniya] with the confiscation of all property and foreign currency valuables. Other defendants have been sentenced to long prison sentences with the confiscation of property. At the same time as the sentencing, the court submitted a decision on instituting a criminal case against other figures involved in the crimes committed, and also a private decision to a number of ministries and departments.

CHECHEN-INGUSH OFFICIALS HIT OVER COVERUP

PM121605 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 May carries on page 2 a 700-word report by V. Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, under the heading "Pursuit," on the punishment of negligent MVD officials in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA on 23 May 86 also carries a 400-word unattributed report on page 2 under the same heading.

V. Foteyev opens his report by giving a brief resume of events: "An article entitled 'Pursuit,' published on 28 January 1986, covered the illegal actions of members of the Shelkovskiy Rayon internal affairs department, which led to a man's death. Instead of taking urgent measures, the republic's MVD tried to defend the guilty parties. What is more, according to Comrade Lechiyev, a responsible member of the ministry, every issue of the newspaper containing the article 'Pursuit' was bought up." Foteyev goes on to name individuals punished in connection with the case and to list the instructions and recommendations forthcoming from the CPSU Obkom bureau.

The second, unattributed report contains the following information regarding the response of the USSR MVD to the paper's exposure of the affair: "V. Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, has reported:

"Despite the extensive publicity given to the events, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR MVD took a long time to give a principled appraisal of what had taken place, and its workers tried to conceal the published newspaper from the public. According to M.K. Lechiyev, a colonel in the militia who worked at that time as chief of the inspector's department, every issue of the newspaper intended for sale to the population of the city of Groznyy was bought up.

"At the order of the USSR MVD, Comrade Lechiyev has been relieved of his post as republic deputy minister of internal affairs for illegal actions aimed at concealing criticism of Chechen-Ingush ASSR internal affairs organs in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and for an unprincipled appraisal of this fact.

"Serious shortcomings in political education work among personnel, the low level of discipline, and poor control over the activity of subordinates were strongly pointed out to Militia Colonel Y. Y. Mitsenko, Chechen-Ingush ASSR internal affairs minister, and Militia Major A.M. Estiyev, chief of the political department.

"Internal affairs ministers in the union and autonomous republics and internal affairs administration chiefs in kray executive committtees, oblispokloms, and gorispolkoms are instructed to take measures to ensure timely reaction to crtical items in the press, to give a sharp, principled appraisal of violations of socialist legality, and to decisively quash attempts to suppress criticism."

CORRECTION TO SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "Report on Shcherbitskiy Address to Ukraine's Writers," published in the 12 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, last paragraph, last line:

... portraying the real, live understanding of restructuring in all its facets and in a truly artistic manner.

It is no... (supplying missing line)

JAN-MAY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

PM121240 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economic and Propaganda Department under the rubric "We Sum Up: May": "Toward Steady Acceleration"]

[Text] During the [first] 5 months [of the year], the volume of industrial production increased 5.7 percent (against an annual plan of 4.3 percent) compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity increased 5.3 percent (annual target -- 4.1 percent). The planned volume of output sales was exceeded by 2 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all ministries and union republics except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. However, the oil men did cope with the May target for the total volume of sales, and they are left only with arrests relating to the previous 4 months. We will add that average daily oil production is gradually increasing, and the sector will not, it is to be hoped, take long to reach the level of the plan.

If we compare these results with those for the 4-month period, we will see that the increases in production and labor productivity are now somewhat smaller. But this is not because industry has slowed down. It is the effect of the day lost from the May work schedule. On the other hand, June has 1 working day more than it had last year. And it is important, the Industrial Statistics Administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration believes, to make full use of this circumstance: The pace of acceleration in the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan must be steady, for a great deal in the upcoming work depends on this.

The preliminary results show that industry coped with the majority of targets for production of the most important kinds of output. Let us particularly note the fulfillment of the electricity generation plan -- there were grounds for alarm there in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. During the 5 months, arrears persisted with regard to mineral fertilizers and, in machine building, with regard to production of chemical equipment and spare parts. And this, let us note, is not some secondary output but the principal output of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building. In light industry, arrears persist as regards cotton fabrics.

Industrial workers fulfilled contractual deliveries by 99 percent. This is 1 percent more than during the first 5 months of last year.

The volume of output not delivered to customers was halved (in terms of cost). A success? Very relative.

A once chronically backward sector -- the timber and wood processing industry, say -- is confidently rectifying the situation month by month. The increases in production volume here are higher than the average for industry, and collectives are keeping up with the plan with regard to production of the basic types of output, with the possible exception of plywood production. But one in every two enterprises is still failing to fulfill the targets for deliveries.

The question is now posed this way: The indicator for fulfillment of deliveries cannot be higher than 100 percent; but it must also not be below this level. Stronger plan and contract discipline, the enhanced stability of material and technical supplies, and the improved operation of transport organizations are very important guarantees of the rhythmic working of industrial labor collectives.

The new CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution in measures to enhance responsibility for the fulfillment of delivery contracts is aimed at strengthening these guarantees. As of next year, production and supply planning will change accordingly, customers' rights will be extended, and the interest and responsibility of suppliers will be increased. But stricter order must be instilled in this matter right now.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ERADICATING UNEARNED INCOME

LD011504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 31 May 86

[USSR Deputy Procurator General Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov interviewed by correspondent Boris Kondratov on the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] Hello comrades! To begin our program, we have a topical interview. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for intensifying the struggle against unearned incomes has now been under discussion for several days in work collectives, in the press, and in television and radio broadcasts. Today we have invited to the microphone Viktor Vasiliyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general and state counsellor of justice first class. He spoke to our correspondent Boris Kondratov.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasiliyevich, it is known that even in the past, legislation has been in existence providing for people to be called to account for drawing unearned incomes. We are aware that there are fairly harsh measures applied in cases of bribe-takers, pilferers, and plunderers. But an entire range of changes that are going to be introduced into legislation, and in particular into criminal legislation, has now been envisaged. In what way are these measures in fact new?

[Naydenov] The issue is now defined in a stricter way. First of all, as far as the embezzlement of socialist property is concerned, the measures are mainly directed at its prevention. And in this sense emphasis is especially focussed on the fact that officials must pay great attention to issues concerning the protection of socialist property. They must block those channels through which the embezzlement of national wealth is carried out. Moreover, the question has been raised of paying compensation for damage to the state so that in cases of theft, the level of responsibility imposed on certain types of materials would rise by a factor of several times. All this is done in order to teach people not to steal socialist property.

There are also some serious new points that are linked with bringing people to account for petty theft of socialist property. You have evidently noted that those individuals who engage in petty theft -- irrespective of whether they are brought to account under administrative or criminal proceedings -- are deprived, for a certain period of time, of all kinds of bonuses that exist in the enterprise concerned. Apart from this, they are deprived of other privileges that are stipulated in the law on work collectives. In particular, they may lose their place in line for obtaining housing and so on. As far as responsibility for bribery is concerned, this is now differentiated depending on what kind of bribery is committed, who committed it, whether it is the first or second offense, whether it is of major proportion, or whether it has been committed by someone who holds a responsible position. The question of the level of responsibility itself, the level of punishment, and other additional measures provided by this legislation are decided depending on these circumstances. The same thing needs to be said about speculation.

Viktor Vasiliyevich, it is written in the decision of the Council of Ministers that it is necessary to solve the issue of widening the list of the categories of workers and office staff with whom it is possible to conclude agreements on full material responsibility.

[Naydenov] The whole matter lies in the fact that over a certain span of time, in particular during the seventies, a practice has developed whereby in certain enterprises and in the systems of certain ministries -- shall we say the foremen, the heads of sections, and even the heads of shops who are entrusted with items of large value -- are not, in fact, individuals who carry material responsibility. Naturally, this has been decreasing the level of their responsibility for the items of material value entrusted to them. This is the reason for raising the question of making these officials in a number of ministries and departments materially responsible.

[Kondratov] Responsiblility for deriving unearned income in connection with the exercise of individual labor activity has been established in the new decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Wherein lies the essence of this?

[Naydenov] If someone who is engaged in local cottage industry activities, or in various areas of the material services sphere, if he does not show his exact income, if he understates this income or simply does not make a declaration at all, then for this no level of responsibility was stipulated. Now there is an addendum to the law under which people who understate their total income in their declaration or who do not present any declaration at all, on the first occasion, can be brought to account under administrative procedures, involving, naturally, the recovery of everything that they should have paid to the state according to their declaration, under the law. This is the first point. In the second place: If this man, after having been brought to account under administrative procedures, once again conceals his income or distorts his total income by reducing it in his declaration, he then can be brought to account under criminal procedures. Thus, the loophole which has been used by some individuals who have been involved in this kind of trading is now closed.

[Kondratov] In what you have been saying, several times you have used the word 'declaration', which is a fairly new concept for the majority of radio listeners. The decision of the Council of Ministers says that citizens carrying out deals worth a sum in excess of R10,000 and also those who are building a house or a dacha worth more than R20,000 are obliged to present a financial order-declaration [finansovyy orden-deklaratsiya] concerning the sources from which the relevant resources have been obtained. It has to be said that this provision has drawn the attention of very many radio listeners, if one is to judge by the telephone calls received by the editorial offices. Listeners approve an important measure of this kind in the campaign against unearned incomes. But the following question arises: a dacha may well have been built aready, clearly beyond an individual's means, a private residence may well have been erected, clearly not on the wages of the person concerned. What is going to happen to these individuals? Can they rest assured that they have, so to speak, succeeded in building before the changes came into force?

[Naydenov] I do not think that your use of the word 'succeeded' will enable people who have built themselves a dacha or a house on unearned income or who have acquired valuables of certain kinds to live in peace. When appropriate reports are made about this, they are liable to be checked, in particular by prosecution bodies or by other law-enforcement bodies.

If it is established that this house or this dacha has been erected with unearned income derived in a criminal way, then they are liable to be brought to account under the appropriate criminal procedures. The documents that have been adopted raise the issue of the very important task of putting an end to unearned incomes and the derivation of unearned incomes in whatever form, just as they raise the issue of blocking all channels through which the misappropriation of material valuables takes place.

TASS CITES MARCHUK ON TECHNOLOGICAL POLICY

LD121608 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- It is the major task of the Soviet Union's scientific and technological policy to retool all branches of the national economy on the basis of progressive technologies before the turn of the century, Academician Ourily Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, has pointed out.

He emphasised in an interview with a NOVOSTI press agency correspondent that the effort involved the modernisation of the entire national economy.

The USSR, Marchuk said, witnessed a rapid development of the branches that determined scientific and technological progress -- machine-building, instrument-making, electronics and electrical engineering.

Production facilities in these industries were based on new technolgoies with the use of lasers and plasma processes.

Borad use of microprocessors and automatic manipulators would make it possible to switch to flexible automated production lines, the academician observed. The level of automation would have to be doubled within the next five years.

Biotechnology would significantly influence all branches of the Soviet economy, according to Marchuk.

TAJIK HOUSING CONSTRUCTION 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD152018 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers has examined the progress toward fulfillment of the plan for construction and commissioning of the housing and national education, health, and vocational fulfillment of these construction projects in the current year.

The meeting noted the unsatisfactory progress of construction and commissioning of houssing by the Dushanbe Gorispolkom, the Tajik Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, the Tajik Ministry of Water Economy, the Tajikgidroenergostroy Trust, the Glavtajikvodstroy, the Tajik Ministry of Internal Affairs, (?The Goskomgaz) of Tajik SSR, the Tajik Ministry of Motor Industry, the [name indistinct] Production Association, and the Tajik Ministry of Trade.

IRREGULARITIES IN UKRAINIAN VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

AU121044 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of measures to be taken in the republic to provide facilities for storing and selling fruit and vegetables, and to improve the supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit to the population.

In the decision adopted, it has been noted that, notwithstanding the work carried out by party, administrative, and economic organs in the 11th 5-year period to intensify the fruit and vegetable complex, the production and procurements of vegetables and melons had been growing too slowly and their per-capita consumption still had not reached the level provided for by the Food Program. Losses in potatoes, vegetables, and fruit have been incurred in the process of their harvesting, storing, and processing. A lag has occurred in developing the material-technical base of the fruit and vegetable complex.

The way the Ukrainian Gosplan and State Agro-Industrial Committee have been supplying farms with mechanisms and equipment for the production of vegetables in line with industrial technologies was unsatisfactory. The experience accumulated in Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, and Lvov oblasts in hastening the construction of storage facilities for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes has been spread too slowly. Zhitomir, Zakarpatskaya, Odessa, Poltava, Kiev, and Kirovograd oblasts fell short of the 11-year plan for putting storage facilities into service. The capacities of the canning industry have not been fully utilized.

The choice of vegetables produced by some farms is insufficient, and this is the reason why a number of oblasts continue to bring onions, garlic, and cucumbers, which could be grown locally, from other zones. The way the trade in vegetables and fruit produced at kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been organized in many cities is unsatisfactory.

The Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Trade, Consumers Union, some obkoms and oblispolkoms are insufficiently enterprising and persistent in settling problems concerning the development of the fruit and vegetable complex, and do not demand from leaders and specialists strict accounts for the fulfillment of the state plans.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has warned comrades V.A. Lisitsyn and V.I. Cherep, deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee; Comrade V.P. Salo, Ukrainian minister of industrial production; Comrade V.G. Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; Comrade S.V. Litvinenko, board chairman of the Ukrainian Consumers Union; and oblispolkom chairmen of their personal responsibility for the absolute fulfillment of the plans and tasks for the construction of storage facilities for vegetables, fruit, and potatoes, and of facilities at enterprises which process them.

To build the stroage facilities and to provide them with mechanization and with equipment, it has been recommended to make wide use of the possibilities of local industrial enterprises and construction organizations.

The Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Trade, Consumers Union, and other ministries and departments, as well as obkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to ensure that the population if regularly supplied with vegetables, potatoes and fruit; to improve their abailability in stores, in workers, students, and school dining rooms; to actively apply the practice of receiving production in the field where it has been grown, and of delivering it in line with the "field-store" scheme or with orders placed by the consumers in advance; to expand the network of self-service stores; and to organize everywhere the kolkhoz and sovkhoz sales of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit on kolkhoz markets.

Additional measures have been drawn up to create a modern base for storing, processing, and selling vegetables, fruit, and potatoes, and to increase the production of equipment, mechanisms, and containers necessary for crop growing, harvesting, and transporting at the republic's enterprises.

EARLY JUNE SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

PM130845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[A. Artsibashev "Agricultural Review": "Milk Deliveries"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 9 June, spring crops had been sown on 141.2 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on 83.7 million hectares. Sowing is virtually over. The grain procurement process is gathering pace. Grasses have been cut on 9.1 million hectares. Some 4.2 million metric tons of hay and 8.1 million metric tons of haylage have been procured.

Summer is a favorable time for boosting livestock unit productivity. Milk yields on front-ranking farms have considerably increased since the very first days of meadow pasturing. These farms have taken pains in good time to prepare summer camps for the pasture season and have ensured uninterrupted supplies of green feed for the herds. Throughout the country as a whole, 26.3 million metric tons of milk had been purchased by the start of June on kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- 8 percent more than in the same period last year. Milk herd productivity has noticeably increased on the farms on Belorussia, Kirghizia, and a number of RSFSR oblasts. At the same time, milk purchases in Georgia, Estonia, and certain non-Chernozem Zone oblasts have fallen.

RESISTANCE TO COLLECTIVE CONTRACTING CRITICIZED BY MINISTRY

LD121036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Summary] A collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Workers of the Agro-Industrial Complex today examined issues connected with the transfer of construction organizations of the sector to collective contracting. Some leaders of the union [Soyuznykh] ministries of land reclamation and water resources take a passive attitude to the organization of transferring mobile mechanized columns and construction-assembly directorates to collective contracting, and do not provide workable conditions for this. For example, the leaders of Glavnechernozemvodstroy [Main administration for land reclamation in the non-Chernozem zone] restricted themselves to the issue of orders, and did not carry out specific work to organize collective contracting. The collegium of the USSR Minvokhoz [Ministry of land relcamation and water reserves] and the presidium of the sectoral trade union demanded all leaders of land reclamation organizations to speed up the transfer of mobile mechanized columns and construction-assembly directorates to collective contracting."